The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS OF THE COVODE INQUIRY.

Passage of the Bill Providing for the Return of the Recaptured Africans.

The Kansas and Army Bills Before the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 5.

THE PENSION ACT.

A resolution has been introduced making the Pension act of 1853 retrospective and extending its operation to March, 1848. This resolution, if adopted by the Senate, would take from the Treasury two millions dollars. The Senate has already ignored a similar proposition.

MAJOR HENSLEY RELIEVED.

The bill for the relief of Major HENSLEY has become law, allowing $90,000 for beef cattle furnished the Indian reservations in California several years ago.

A LARGE CLAIM.

Major KIBBIN, Quartermaster-General of the California militia, arrived here on Monday with vouchers to establish the War claim of California for suppressing Indian hostilities, amounting to $600,000.

EDITORS BEFORE THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

Several gentlemen, connected with a distant press, were examined to-day before the Committee with a view to convict an individual, who had testified previously, of perjury. It is understood this witness will be handed over to the District Attorney.

MR. FISHER AND THE TEHUANTEPEC JOB.

The following letter has been handed to the Chairman of the Covode Committee:

Hon. JOHN COVODE, Chairman Committee of Investigation of House of Representatives:

SIR: In pursuance of the permission of your Committee that I might present my further testimony in writing, I herewith submit it.

I was not connected with SLOO or with his Tehuantepec Contract at the time it was made, nor for a long time afterwards. I was appointed by him a Trustee of the U. S. Mail line of steamers from New-York to New-Orleans, and from both, *via* Cuba, to Aspinwall, in April, 1856. I was not connected with the Tehuantepec Contract until 1857, four years after it was made, and then only with the lines of connecting steamers required by the Contract. I never held any stock in the Tehuantepec Company organized in New-Orleans for constructing the roads across the Isthmus. I did not seek to testify in this investigation. I did not know that I would be called before this Committee until the day before it was done; for although I had been deeply wronged by the conduct of the Administration, I had been avenged; it had fallen. I had merely stated in casual conversations what had occurred in the Tehuantepec business, and my remark had, I suppose, been mentioned, but not to me, or at my instance, to some members of the Committee. I was about to leave town on urgent business, and was preventee by notice of the summons. I did not volunteer the publication of my testimony. When I was appointed Trustee of the Mail line I considered SLOO's interest in that worth at least a million and a half of dollars. During the period of about four years and a half, that I was one of the Trustees, the earnings of the line were very large, but the greater part of the money was wrongfully appropriated to VANDERBILT for black mail, and to others on various pretexts. SLOO received during that time only about half a million. Much, perhaps the most of what he received was appropriated to his Tehuantepec engagements. I was frequently called on to provide the means out of his interest in the line to pay large amounts of this kind, and was satisfied that his fortune was seriously involved in that enterprise. But all operations on it had ceased on the retirement of SYKES & Co., the first contractors for the road, about a year before.

At the desire of SLOO I cooperated in the effort at a resumption of the work—and by the Winter of 1856-7 had succeeded in providing for over half a million of means for the enterprise, including seventy thousand dollars cash, two steamers for the river two steamships for the Atlantic, and all the engines for the river steamers. I had cooperated in making a contract a year before, but the contractor had not complied with his engagements, and the work had languished, and was again coming to a stand when we at length succeeded in providing all that was necessary to ensure the opening of the route. And then commenced my connection with the contract, for I was unwilling to be concerned in it until its success was assured.

But when this was done it was announced in the papers that the Administration had taken up the subject. So I called on the President. He stated some of the views contained in his dispatch to our Minister in Mexico. He referred particularly to the non acceptance by SLOO and the non payment of the drafts drawn on him for the $600 000 for which those drafts were cashed by FALCONET & Co., to pay the Government of Mexico for the grant. I stated to him the account I had received from various parties and from the documents relative to that transaction. By one of the secret articles attached to that grant or contract, its validity, its very existence was made dependant on the sanction of our Government. And the only mode by which that sanction could be given was by treating with the grant arrived at too late to be acted on in that Congress, and was not, in fact, acted on and sanctioned by the Senate in the Gadsden treaty until about seventeen months afterwards. SLOO, therefore finding himself called upon to become individually liable for six hundred thousand dollars for a grant not then valid, and which might never become valid, and which could not become so for a long period, was right in refusing to accept, unless he had authorized his agent to draw in such a contingency, which SLOO denied, and which, from the papers I relied on that I had seen, I believed he had not done.

Besides, the grant when it came to him, was to three Mexican parties besides himself, and on the face of it he was entitled to one fourth only of its benefits, and yet he was drawn on for the whole of the money. He would have been a fool to accept. If the contract had been complete, so that it could be negotiated or hypothecated in this country, there was a class of capitalists from whom it would have been as easy to obtain $600,000 on it as to obtain par for United States Six per Cents. The mistake was in making any advance to the Mexican Government until the contract was complete. He also deemed that he had authorised it, and refused to become the victim of it. And if he undertook to make something out of it, that was necessary to save himself, and he did not undertake to save himself without saving FALCONET. He was not in Mexico when the grant was made, nor had he been for nine months. He had gone there to make a bid for himself. He was then in a critical position. He had also had been mortgaged in Mexico to secure the payment of these bills. In its invalid condition it might be sold under the mortgage at a nominal sum, and then himself subjected to vexatious litigation for the balance of the money, on the question of his liability for the acts of his agent, not only on these bills, but as to engagements with the other co-grantees. And the grant as it stood, afforded no adequate security to FALCONET. And if permitted so to stand without prosecuting the work, the probabilities of obtaining the sanction of the Senate at the next session would be diminished. SLOO took, perhaps, the wisest course, and the parties the most equitable. He made a vigorous effort to go on with the work. He arranged with the Mexican parties their several interests and his own. He then sought one of the largest railroad contracting parties in the world, SYKES & Co., of Sheffield, England, then carrying on a work in Canada. He offered them liberal terms, and expressed the conviction that if the work were vigorously prosecuted prior to the meeting of Congress the contract would be confirmed by treaty. And he offered, if they would in the meanwhile pay the FALCONET debt, to pledge them the security of the whole contract. Their partner or agent in Canada accepted the offer and contracted for the house; and SLOO, after making the contract, after alloting to the Mexican parties their stock, after incurring the expense of a journey to Mexico and to Canada, and paying the drafts of agents, engineers, counsel, &c., and after himself buying and locating a steamer at Louisville, in aid of the work, had nothing left for himself but stock representing about two-fifths of the residuary interest in the grant, after it had paid all the costs of maving the two roads, plank and rail, and their equipment, and the FALCONET debt, reserving to himself also the right of establishing the connecting lines of steamers, for which, as a large owner in the United States mail steamship line, he had peculiar facilities.

The contract being made, the agent or partner in this country, of SYKES & Co., drew on them for the principal and interest of the FALCONET debt, and these drafts were given to the holders of that debt; but in England that house took the same exception that SLOO had taken—that there was at present no treaty with the United States, and, therefore, no valid grant from Mexico; and, as SLOO had done, refused to accept. Meanwhile, operations had been commenced on the Isthmus, and at length the Senate and President ratified, in June, 1854, the grant. But the Crimean war had begun; it had produced a financial revulsion fatal to the great railroad undertaking, and before the news of the ratification reached England the house of SYKES & Co. had suspended. Afterwards their affairs were retrieved, and thriving well of the Tehuantepec contract, one of the partners started over to this country to resume operations. He was lost in the *Arctic*, and the partnership being thereby dissolved the house ceased to exist.

The President said the grant had been transferred to FALCONET with the approbation of the Mexican Government. I denied it, and said that a clerk or Minister *ad interim* of the Foreign Office there had attempted it, but the act had never been ratified by the Mexican Government; that the SLOO Company now had possession of the route, and had recently and within the time fixed, opened the road from the head of navigation of the Coatzacoalcos River to the Pacific. That they had not made a plank road, for it was found that plank roads would not answer in hilly regions; but that they intended where it was necessary, to use a sort of volcanic rock found there. That I, myself, had recently received official information that a steamer I had just fitted out for SLOO & Co., at Baltimore, for the route, would be duly received and recognized; under the contract.

The President asked how FALCONET was to be paid? I replied, that as soon as the route was opened and in operation it would have revenues that could be hypothecated to pay him. It would have to be done, otherwise he could sequester the revenue and pay himself. It was impossible for the parties now to save the contract and pay him first—to comply with all the engagements at once after so many disasters. But the prompt possession of the work was the complete security of FALCONET.

The President spoke of the rights of the Garay Company. I told him the Mexican Congress had unanimously voted them extinct, and, surely, if the SLOO grant could be questioned, which in four years had done and was doing so much, the Garay grant could not be countenanced, which in ten or eleven years, from 1842 to 1852, had done almost nothing at all.

The President said the present Company in New-Orleans was organized adversely to Mr. SLOO. Yes, I told him, I had been informed that two days before the recent election of Directors, a sudden and unlawful emission for a million and a third of stock had occurred, which had been used in voting down the SLOO ticket. But the transaction was impotent. The parties had not the means to carry on the work. SLOO had; and had already sent a vessel himself from New-Orleans with men and provisions, to be followed by the materials for bridging, &c.

Yet the President of the United States took these two parties, invested their chiefs, Mr. BENJAMIN, President of the Garay defunct Company, and M. LE SERE, President, by virtue of that remarkable emission of Stock, invested them with diplomatic powers, and sent them to Mexico to get the SLOO grant "*modified*." It was modified! The SLOO grant was *annulled* by an Executive decree; another grant by another decree, given to the coalesced LE SERE and BENJAMIN, party. The SLOO grant expressly provided that controversies between the Government and grantees should be settled by arbitration or adjudication. Our Executive instructs our Minister to have that grant so modified by the Executive of Mexico, without even the sanction of their Congress, and so that the principal grantee shall be turned out, and all those who held in harmony with him, and who voted about two-thirds of the legal stock, and his favored parties substituted.

The President objected that the means and resources of the SLOO party were inadequate, and preferred the Garay Company, which put in a defunct grant! No, they did not do that. They ceded it to the coalesced company for two millions of the new stock. The Garay Company, instead of contributing to the means of the new company, contributed a burden on it of two millions! The Le Sere Company, after renouncing its organization and its claims to the Contract, put in the work that had been done by the SLOO Company, much of it by the sale of stock at a sacrifice, and of that thus sold the most of it belonged to SLOO and his friends, and the whole of it was taken from the five millions of reserved stock, of which the President complains so much in his dispatch to our Minister, I am, perhaps, mistaken. The two millions of reserved paid-up stock, under the new coalesced company, was, probably, to indemnify both the allies—the Garay Company for their defunct charter, the Le Sere Company for the work already done, as I have described. I believe, however, that among the secret articles of the SLOO grant there was one that bound the grantee to indemnify the Garay Company for some work actually done in the ten or eleven years of their pretended ownership of the route. It was understood to be about $60,000, but I think the Garay party claimed that it was much more. At all events, all that had been done under the Garay Company in ten years, as per the SLOO Company in four years, by SYKES & Co. at first, and by the sale of SLOO stock afterwards, had not made a road a hundred miles long, that could be conveniently traveled by a stage—and for this, two millions of the new, prime, *bona fide* paid up stock was to be appropriated, and I have heard some of it was to be offered to SLOO to obtain a relinquishment of his rights. And Mr. FALCONET, instead of being paid the cash, and for whom the President was so much concerned, received, I understand, eight per cent. Bonds of the Company, for which it was provided that a million should be created. Thus the same arrangement was made for him that the SLOO Company had made.

The new Company had yet eight millions of stock to be taken, and I find by the New-York *Herald*, of Aug. 17, 1857, that the following subscriptions of stock were made on its organization, or when the books were opened in New-Orleans, July 30, 1857:

	Shares.		Shares.
Emile Le Sere	50	John Slidell per E. Le Sere	50
John M. Bell	50	P. A. Hargous per J. P. Benjamin	100
J. W. Burbridge	50	J. L. Warner	50
Lionel C. Levy	50	J. P. Benjamin	50
W. E. Starke	50	J. D. Denegre	50
Duncan F. Kenner	50	P. O Herbert	50
Alfred Penn per E. Le Sere	50	Total	700

Or $70,000, of which ten per cent, or $7,000, was by the terms of the Charter to be paid in cash when the subscriptions were made. This was on the 30th July, 1857. The instructions of the President to our Minister in Mexico are dated the 17th July, 1857, and they contain the plan of the new Company. And this, with these instructions in their pockets, and seven thousand dollars in their treasury and subscriptions for sixty-three thousand more and with the defunct Garay grant as additional assets, and claiming to own the road made by the SLOO party, and with admitted obligations to the amount of three millions, Messrs BENJAMIN and LESERE set out to Mexico to get SLOO's contract taken from him on account of his want of means, and given to them on account of their abundance of means! And the President backed this undertaking with the diplomatic influence of this Government.

It is true that the SLOO Company had reserved five millions of stock, but that was for parties who had personally bound themselves to Mexico to perform the whole contract—and a large part of this very stock had already been devoted to the work. But the new Company had only seventy thousand dollars of assets in one hand, and a claim in the other, to the number the enterprise of two millions! The subscribers to the new Company might, in the aggregate, be worth more than SLOO, but they had bound themselves to pay only seventy thousand dollars to perform this contract. SLOO and his associates were bound personally to perform it all, and had already completed the main work. The new parties had subscribed—and SLOO himself had provided means to the extent of some half a million more.

But the thing was done. SLOO was sacrificed. The new Company got a contract from the Mexican Executive, and before doing any work of consequence on the road got a contract with the Post-office Department to carry the mails for $250,000 a year, and at the end of that contract the operations of the Company ended and their assets have been sold to pay their creditors.

Thus the President interfered to get a valuable contract with a foreign Government wrested from one set of American citizens and given to another, and for this purpose used the diplomatic power of this Government to induce that to violate its engagements, and to do by Executive decree what it had stipulated could be done only by a decision of Court. Then the Post-office Department of this Government was induced to the extent of $250 000 to sustain the scheme, the postages realized being only $5,000—and thus a few only of the subscribers of the new Company, holding some thirty-five or forty thousand dollars of its stock, on which had been paid some four thousand dollars, were invested with the control, and as circumstances might indicate could maintain it,) of all the benefits of the Mexican and Post-office contracts—for they had only to issue bonds for the money yet required, and reserve the profits to themselves.

The President's pretexts were:

1. That he wanted to open the route speedily. It is now desolate and abandoned.
2. That he wanted FALCONET paid. FALCONET is not paid.
3. He wanted even a better treaty and stronger guarantee than before to protect the isthmus. There is now no treaty, recognized by Mexico.
4. He wanted the mails carried by that route. I offered to have it done in 60 days—although I was not aware that any law existed to authorize any contract, unless a contingent one.

I have thus stated the circumstances of this case as I know them from personal observation whilst I was co-cerned and where I was located. As to all else, where I was not present and when I was not interested, I have stated them from the best information I could get from the parties. For their statements or transactions I am not responsible, but as I have related them I believe them, and have since seen nothing to change that belief.

It is my impression that I gave the President a statement, in writing, of the means and preparations of SLOO to carry on the contract, but am not certain. Every preparation had been securely made to put the whole route, land and water, in operation, from New-York to California, except that for the Pacific side, which would have been required some $200,000 more to aid in the construction of three steamers. The total means, altogether, necessary to commence operations, did not exceed $1,000,000, with the incidental credits the employment of that capital involves, or easily secures. Bridges would have been required on these approaches by the rainy season. I do not pretend to recollect fully the conversation with the President as it occurred. In some cases it was more, and in some probably less, detailed than I have given it; and I have interspersed some statements, referring to subsequent events, which of course were not then made. But the main features of the conference are given, for I thought it important that he should be fully advised as to the fallacy of the positions he had assumed towards the SLOO Grant, and which were set forth.

(Signed,) ELLWOOD FISHER.

THE RESTORATION OF THE MAIL SERVICE.

Committees of Conference on the disagreement of the two Houses of Congress on the restoration of the Mail Service meet at noon to morrow. The House Committee will not yield. The President of the Senate has appointed the three members of the Committee from those who are opposed to the bill. This is evidently a mistake on the part of that officer, though it is singular that the Republican who voted against the restoration of service is also on that Committee.

THE TEXAS REGIMENT BILL.

The Senate has tacked the TEXAS Regiment bill to the Army Appropriation bill, it being germain to that, if not to the West Point Academy bill, as contended for by the House. The amendment, it is believed, will now pass the House.

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The vote will likely be taken to-morrow on the contested election case between BARRETT and BLAIR, of Missouri, and will be very close, with chances in BARRETT's favor, if the House be full. The speech of Mr. GILMER on the law of the case was very able.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. SHERMAN made an effort to get in the resolution recalling the joint resolution for an adjournment, but was ruled out of order. The House is now disposed to rescind it, as it is evident that public business cannot be finished on the 18th instant.

THE CAPTURED AFRICANS TO BE SENT BACK.

The House passed the bill appropriating $220 000 for sending home and supporting the captured Africans.

KANSAS NOT ADMITTED THIS SESSION.

The friends of Kansas have despaired of her admission into the Union this session, and some of them now desire an enabling act, with a liberal grant of land for railroad and school purposes, and paying claims for indemnity for losses during political troubles.

SEÑOR MATA TO LEAVE FOR MEXICO.

Mayor BARRETT is confident that any contest relative to his election yesterday will result in an increased majority for him.

Señor MATA is in Baltimore awaiting instructions from his Government, and expects to leave about the first of July for Mexico. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 5.

The Japanese Princes, accompanied by their principal officers and the Naval Commission, proceeded to the Executive mansion to-day noon, the Japanese to take leave of the President. The latter received them in the Blue Room, in company with General Cass and several other gentlemen. The intercourse was cordial, and of comparatively long continuance.

The President, among other things, informed them that he selected for the commission several of the most gallant officers in our Navy, who, in peace, were most kind, but in war we depend upon them for our defence. He trusted, however, that they would never be required to operate against Japan.

The distinguished visitors, through the interpreter, expressed their high appreciation of the President's address, and, as on a former occasion, alluded to the handsome reception with which they have met, and of the many kind attentions bestowed on them. The President presented to each of the princes a large gold medal, bearing his likeness and a suitable inscription, struck at the Philadelphia Mint, and a number of beautifully bound illustrated American books. These were received with evident delight.

At parting the handshaking was mutually cordial, and the interview throughout of a gratifying and pleasing character.

There seems to be little, if any, doubt that the House bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union will pass the Senate—whether with or without the amendments is uncertain. Senator BIGLER, to-day, declared he would vote for the measure without qualification.

The two Houses disagreeing on the question of restoring the mail service, a Committee of Conference has been appointed, consisting of Senators Pearce, Yulee, and Cameron, and Representatives Colfax, Washburn of Maine, and Crawford.

The President has signed the bill which increases the pay of the navy officers about 25 per cent.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 5.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the petition of LEWIS TAPPAN and others of New-York against the imprisonment of THADDEUS HYATT; also, a memorial of the citizens of Massachusetts of African descent to the same effect. Referred to the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) presented a letter and documents from Comptroller MEDILL relative to charges made against him, which were referred to the Select Committee.

The bill fixing the time for holding the United States Courts in Florida was taken up and passed.

The Post-office Deficiency bill was received from the House with non-concurrence in the Senate amendment striking out the proviso for the restoration of discontinued mail routes.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked for a Committee of Conference. Agreed to.

The Houmas land grant was taken up.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) addressed the Senate in opposition.

Without action the bill was laid aside and the Kansas bill taken up.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said he would vote upon the bill without any reference to the question of Slavery. He would vote for the admission of Kansas, but not with a Constitution as it now stood. He objected to it on the ground that the boundaries proposed conflicted with the treaties with the Indian tribes. He reviewed the history of Kansas, and attributed the disorders which occurred to the efforts of Emigrant Aid Societies to colonize and abolitionize Kansas. In the course of his remarks, Mr. GREEN said, never before had the scum of earth been raked up to go into a Territory to vote, and it was a fit subject of inquiry whether the character of the people of Kansas was law-abiding. He argued to show that she had not now the requisite population, which was less than when the Lecompton Constitution was presented. The Pike's Peak emigration has carried off a great many of her people, and the representation that the population of Kansas is 100,000, is entirely fallacious. Kansas has no right to take different boundaries from those proposed by Congress. He cited numerous instances where applications for admission had been rejected by Congress, because of boundaries. He charged that Kansas and the Republican Party had predetermined the nullity of the English bill, which was the will of Congress and the Federal Government. Kansas had made herself into a State in defiance of the action of Congress, and had not so demeaned herself as to justify them in winking at her course. He also wished the Wyandotte Constitution referred to a vote of the people. The objection to the Lecompton Constitution was that it had not been submitted to a vote of the people. He proposed to change the boundaries, and submit the question to a vote of the people.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) replied that he thought there was no ground for the sweeping remarks of the Senator against the people of Kansas, and that his history of the actions of Kansas was fallacious. He contended that the facts show that Kansas has about one hundred thousand people. He thought this attempt to change the boundaries and present an entirely new issue, was a mere way to get rid of the question.

Mr. GREEN was understood to say that the Senator misrepresented his position, and that he did so knowingly.

Mr. COLLAMER said that was a parliamentary way of charging falsehood. Such an accusation had never before been made against him, and he was mortified that, having lived to this age, it should now be made.

Mr. GREEN was under the impression that the Senator designed intentionally to misrepresent him. In regard to the charge of falsehood, he endeavored to treat it with jocularity.

Mr. COLLAMER said it was no laughing matter. It was a serious matter to him to be charged with intentional misrepresentation.

Mr. GREEN was understood to explain by saying that perhaps the Senator might have misunderstood him.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) explained his views. He declared he would not vote for the admission of this so-called State, under any circumstances. He objected to their moral character, and was not willing Texas should associate with such a State.

Mr. GREEN's amendment to change the boundary was discussed by Mr. WADE, who said the effect of the amendment would be to defeat the bill. This matter about boundaries was no new thing.

Mr. HUNTER moved to postpone the subject, and take up the Army bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) opposed the motion. He should keep the Kansas bill before the Senate till it was finally disposed of. It was more important than the Appropriation bills, which appeared to be kept back in order to interrupt other important business.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) hoped the friends of Kansas would let a vote be taken, so that the responsibility might be where it belonged.

The yeas and nays were taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 33, nays 27. It was a strict party vote, except that Messrs. PUGH and LATHAM voted with the Republicans not to postpone. Mr. KENNEDY voted with the Democrats. Messrs. CRITTENDEN, DOUGLAS, CLAY, and NICHOLSON were absent. Messrs. DOUGLAS and CLAY were paired. So the motion to postpone and take up the Army bill prevailed.

Mr. TRUMBULL called attention to the fact that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. BIGLER) desired to postpone the Kansas bill because the Senate was not full. The vote showed that sixty votes had been cast, with two paired off, showing the fullest vote this session.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) was willing to take up the Kansas bill to-morrow, and keep it up till a disposition was made of it.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the effect of the vote just taken was equivalent to the defeat of the Kansas bill, and the Senator from Pennsylvania must have known the effect of his vote. He moved to postpone the Army bill, and take up the Kansas bill.

Mr. WIGFALL desired to call attention to the fact that the House had once defeated the Army bill, because it did not want the Army used against the Black Republican thieves and murderers in Kansas.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said the defeat of the Post-office bill last session was because the Senate had wasted time upon the bill for the acquisition of Cuba.

Mr. PUGH could not see why the Appropriation bills were pushed in when the Senate was discussing an important subject and approximating a vote.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) called the Senator to order.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should call up the Army bill at 1 P. M. to-morrow.

Mr. TRUMBULL's motion was lost, by Yeas, 28; Nays, 29.

The Army bill was then proceeded with.

An amendment to pay $1,600,000 interest to States on money advanced during the war of 1812, was debated at some length.

Mr. SEWARD explained that in 1812 the credit of the States, cities, and individuals was better than that of the Federal Government, and that it was used to aid the latter. The claim was therefore a just one. The Government had never even paid the principal in full. To some States payment had been made in full; to others nothing had been paid. Justice demanded that this inequality should not be continued. The longer they delayed payment, the greater the amount would become.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) opposed the amendment on the ground that it should not be placed on this bill. He would not vote against it if it came up as a separate bill.

Mr. BAYARD said that Maryland had been settled with on the principle embraced in the amendment, and would, therefore, sustain it.

Mr. BRAGG, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) opposed the amendment, and Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) advocated it.

After further discussion the amendment was rejected by Yeas 25, Nays 29.

Several amendments were then offered, but were ruled out of order, being private land claims.

The bill was then reported to the Senate.

The amendment making an appropriation for a Regiment of Mounted Texas Volunteers was concurred in.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that no Army officer, except the Lieutenant-General, shall hereafter receive more than $5,000 per annum. Rejected by Yeas, 19; Nays, 21.

Without finishing the bill the Senate, at 7 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 5.

Mr. REYNOLDS, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) called up the Senate bill making provision for the return and support for a limited period of the recaptured Africans.

The Committee on Judiciary proposed to amend by increasing the sum from $100 to $150 for their comfortable clothing, shelter and provision for a period not exceeding a year from the date of landing in Africa, and also increasing the aggregate amount from $200,000 to $250,000.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, that no contract entered into by the President shall be renewed by him until a Convention shall be entered into between the United States and Great Britain, making a joint proposition for the return of all recaptured Africans. Mr. TAYLOR advocated his amendment by saying that while we return such negroes, Great Britain does not. He wanted to leave the whole matter open for the consideration of Congress.

Mr. REYNOLDS replied that this bill proposed only to carry out the existing law for the prohibiting of the Slave-trade and the recommendation of the President in his recent special message.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) wished to move to strike out so much of the bill as provides for the maintenance of negroes one year, desiring to test the sense of the House on that subject. He maintained that there was not a word in the Act of 1819 which requires, justifies, or permits the United States to support one year these returned to Africa. These wild Africans should not be supported from the Treasury, a boon not granted to any white man.

Mr. REYNOLDS showed that the provision in the bill carried out the interpretation of President MONROE of the act of 1819, which had been followed from that time to this, and the gentleman from Georgia would find that Congress in 1859 appropriated $75,000 for the Africans of the *Echo*, in accordance with the request of President BUCHANAN.

Mr. CRAWFORD said the House in 1859 actually denied that any such use was to be made of the $75,000.

Mr. REYNOLDS replied that one thing was certain, the President advised Congress that he had made a contract for the maintenance and clothing of the *Echo* Africans for one year. He asked for the appropriation and Congress granted it.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked Mr. REYNOLDS to accept the amendment, providing that no African or negro found on any vessel engaged in the Slave-trade, which may be captured by an American vessel, shall be returned to Africa against his consent.

Mr. REYNOLDS could not consent to that. Under the operation of the previous question the amendment of the Committee on Judiciary was adopted.

Mr. TAYLOR'S amendment was rejected by 77 against 99.

The bill was passed, 121 against 56.

The following were the yeas and nays:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Aldrich, Allen, Bingham, Blake, Boteler, Branch, Brayton, Briggs, Bristow, Buffinton, Burch, Burlingame, Burnham, Carey, Carter, Chase, C. B. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Colfax, Corwin, Covode, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, English, Etheridge, Fenton, Ferry, Fisher, Frank, Gilmer, Gooch, Graham, Gurley, Hall, Haskin, Hatton, Hamilton, Hickman, Hoard, Holman, Howard of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, Humphries, Irvine Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kilgore, Killinger, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Logan, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Montgomery, Morrill, Morris of Illinois, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Niblack, Noell, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Pottle, Potter, Reagan, Reynolds, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Robinson of Illinois, Royce, Rust, Sewartz, Smith of North Carolina, Spaulding, Skinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stratton, Sweat, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vallandigham, Van Dever, Vanwyck, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Wells, Windom, Wood, and Woodruff—121.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Bocock, Benham, Bonilgny, Boyce, Burnett, Clark of Missouri, Clopton, Cobb, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Edmundson, Gartrell, Hamilton, Hardeman, Harris of Virginia, Hill, Hindman, Houston, Hughes, Jackson, Jones, Lamar, Leach of North Carolina, Mason, Maynard, McQueen, Moore of Kentucky, Moore of Alabama, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Pugh, Quarles, Ruffin, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Stallworth, Stephenson, Stewart of Maryland, Thomas, Underwood, Vance, Whitely, Winslow, Woodson, Wright—86.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) moved to amend the title, by making it read "An act to protect and support the American Colonization Society in Liberia, and to attach that society permanently to this Government."

Mr. PEYTON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said he was not one of those who deny that the Federal Government has power to suppress the Slave-trade, but this bill was an unwarrantable usurpation of power. It proposed to launch this Government on a grave policy of missionary improvidence. It was a great humanitarian enterprise in behalf of the inhabitants of Ethiopia. If Congress may appropriate money for one year, why not for twelve years? If we may support an agent to reside in Africa, why may we not appoint missionaries to look after their religious and moral instruction? Did not gentlemen know that the amount in the bill was for Africans captured in a single month? Here was opened a source of illimitable expense. He alluded to the degradation and pauperism in Liberia, saying the residents there would relapse into barbarism were it not for the accession of occasional civilized men from this country.

Mr. RUST, of Arkansas, (Dem.)—You say you are in favor of suppressing the African Slave-trade?

Mr. PEYTON—I am.

Mr. RUST—What disposition would you make of these recaptured Africans?

Mr. PEYTON thought he was ready to give a satisfactory response. He held up the illustrious example of British philanthropy, and proposed to reduce these Africans to a *quasi* or modified condition of Slavery—to the apprentice system. To the Republican side he said, take them, and we will give you a bonus. Show your humanity by rescuing them from a calamity under which they now labor.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) remarked he had never heard before of any connection between this Government and the American Colonization Society. He suggested to Mr. CURRY that there was not one clause or sentence in his bill which related to the Colonization Society at all. It is not mentioned or referred to in the law. He maintained that we have as much power to punish the African Slave-traders from the time they leave Africa till they arrive off our coast as to punish murder committed on shipboard. What will become of these recaptured Africans? Were they to be landed on some inhospitable shore or thrown into the sea? His colleague (Mr. PEYTON) would reduce them to *quasi* servitude, but actual Slavery. The Kansas-Nebraska bill provides that Slavery shall not be legislated into or excluded from the territories, and those who supported this doctrine seemed to be terror-stricken that any power was claimed under the Constitution to make a slave out of a freeman or a freeman out of a slave. But his colleague seemed to have discovered that it is now altogether within the policy of the Constitution to affect the condition of freemen and reduce them to quasi slavery.

Mr. LEAKE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) wanted to know whether these Africans are not now confined within the walls of slave dungeons in Florida.

Mr. MILLSON replied, they were subject to the restraints which humanity required. No Southern State would allow them to remain within its limits as free negroes. He knew Virginia would not. If they could not remain here as free negroes, by what authority could the Government enslave them? They must be sent to Africa because we can do nothing else with them. We cannot help ourselves.

Mr. LEAKE said he would not throw them into the sea, and he thought the Government had discharged all its obligations when it liberated the negroes from Slavery on shipboard, and landed them on the shores of a free country.

Mr. MILLSON concluded by speaking of the humane and judicious policy embodied in the bill.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved the previous question, which was seconded, thus cutting off Mr. CURRY, who was anxious to address the House.

The House rejected his proposed motion to amend the title of the bill.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, declaring that Mr. BARRETT is not entitled to the seat from the First Congressional District of Missouri, and that Mr. BLAIR is.

Mr. DAWES stated that the printed evidence covers a thousand pages, and it was agreed that Messrs. BARRETT and BLAIR should each be allowed two hours to debate this question.

Mr. DAWES argued in favor of the resolution, and Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, (American,) on the other side. Adjourned.

It is stated that Senator SUMNER, who has not spoken in the Senate since he was assaulted, except briefly on presenting two or three memorials, has prepared a long and elaborate speech, the delivery of which he will commence on Monday next.

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY.

Two Hundred and Twenty-second Anniversary—The Day—Its Observance—The Parade—The Church—The Sermon—The Dinner and What was Said at it by Governor Banks and Others—The Uniform—Banks and his Aids—High Sheriff—The Common—The State House and Uneasy Officials—The Governor's Chair on the Common—Retiring of Past and Commissioning of New Officers, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, June 4, 1860.

The Hub of the Universe has been shaken violently to-day, and ere this hour the Union has been informed by telegraph that the annual parade of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery has taken place, and that its Two Hundred and Twenty-second Anniversary has been celebrated. As I have seen the parade, heard the sermon, and eat my share of the dinner, and as I have been greatly pleased with the whole affair from beginning to end, I will give you a brief account thereof, promising to exaggerate nothing, but to tell the simple truth.

THE DAY

Was beautiful, the sun shone brightly, and the clouds kindly saved us the necessity of carrying sun-umbrellas. Everybody seemed happy, and Nature evidently had "laid herself out" to do honor to the occasion. A great day is this in Boston—the schools are closed, and all the children, in best bib and tucker, start out to see the soldiers, as proudly they escort the Governor from his room at the State House to his seat in the church. The Custom-house will take monies only till 12 o'clock, and its hordes of Democratic office-holders are only too glad of a holiday, even if it is in honor of a Republican Governor and his companions. The Postmaster appoints special hours, and all trade is suspended after a certain time. Thus, you see, this is truly a great day.

THE PARADE

Is a custom of long standing. The Company elects its officers yearly, and those selected receive their commissions from the Governor's hand, as he sits in his chair of state on the beautiful Boston Common.

At 9 o'clock the various companies who turned out, in honor of the anniversary, met at the State House, and Gov. BANKS was notified that his escort was waiting for him. The Governor, with his staff, took his place in the midst of the escort, and with martial music, followed by the grand procession, followed by all the children of the city who are able to walk alone, followed by all the nurses in the city who are "out walking with the baby," and followed by thousands of Johns, Roberts, Janes and Susans from Waltham, Somerville, and other adjacent country towns, they marched and marched all around the Common, then back again, and around the other way, bringing up finally in front of the First Church, in Chauncey-place, where the anniversary exercises were performed.

Obtaining a favorable post of observation, I waited the arrival of the host. Soon they came, gorgeous to behold.

GOV. BANKS,

followed by his Staff, was "got up" in grand style. The "little iron man," or, according to last authority, "the bobbin boy," wore a blue, military coat, with gilt epaulettes, embroidered collar and cuffs, and a broad blue ribbon over his well-developed chest and right shoulder.

HIS AIDS

wore blue coats, white flannel tights, top boots, broad buff band and gilt epaulettes.

THE UNIFORM

Of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company is not regulated by rule. Each member wears such dress as he may deem best. If, as is frequently the case, a member of this company is a member of any other company, he can wear the uniform of the other company at all parades and on all occasions when the Ancient and Honorable Artillery makes its appearance in public. So while looking at the grand entree, I noticed the uniform of every Boston company, of the New-York City Guard and of Postley's Cavalry troupe. Filing through the aisle the troops took seats on either side of the broad aisle. The

HIGH SHERIFF

With his official coat, his official hat, his official staff and his official top boots, walked gravely up the aisle, as he could do

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

The Complaint of I. H. Burch and the Answer of his Wife.

From the Chicago Times.

In April, 1860, the complainant, Isaac H. Burch, filed the following "amended" or new bill of complaint:

I. H. BURCH'S COMPLAINT.

To Hon. George Manierre, Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, in Chancery, sitting:

Humbly complaining showeth unto your Honor, your orator, Isaac H. Burch, of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and now the husband of Mary W. Burch, that on about the 25th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, A. D. 1848, your orator intermarried with the said Mary W. Birch in the city and County of Albany, in the State of New-York, and has continued to live with the said Mary W. Burch, from said period until shortly before the present time, as her husband.

That immediately after such intermarriage, the said Mary W. removed to Chicago; and that from the time of such removal your orator and the said Mary W. has been, and at the time and times of the commission of the adultery hereinafter set forth, they were and now are inhabitants of and residents in this State. And your orator further shows that during his intermarriage with the said Mary W., she has had one children by your orator, both of whom are now living, viz: Mary W. Burch, who is of the age of ten years and ten months, and Harriet Corning Burch, who is of the age of one year and eight months. And your orator further shows that he is informed and believes and charges the truth to be that the said Mary W., disregarding the solemnity of the marriage vow, has since the marriage of your orator with her, committed acultery at divers places; and especially that the said Mary W., on or about the fourteenth day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, (A. D., 1857,) in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, did commit adultery, and have carnal connection with one David Stuart; and your orator by way of amendment further shows that he is informed and believes, and he charges the truth to be that the said Mary W., on some day or days during the months of February, March, April, May and June, in the year last aforesaid, but on what day or days in particular your orator is ignorant, did commit adultery and have carnal connection with the said David Stuart, at the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook aforesaid.

And your orator, by way of further amendment, shows that he is informed and believes, and charges the truth to be, that about the twenty-fourth day of December, in the year last aforesaid, at the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid, the said Mary W. did commit adultery and have carnal connection with the said David Stuart, and that the said Mary W. did at var ous other times during the months of September, October, November and December, in such year, commit adultery and have carnal connection with the said David Stuart, at the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid.

And your orator, by way of further amendment, upon his belief further charges, that the said Mary W., on some day or days during the month of November, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, but on what day or days in particular your orator is ignorant, at the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid, did commit adultery and have carnal connection with the said David Stuart, and that the said Mary W. did at various other times during the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and at various other times during the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and since that time, commit adultery and have carnal connection with the said David Stuart, at the said City of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid.

Your orator, upon his belief, further charges that the said Mary W., between the 14th day of October, A. D. 1857, and the 17th day of January, A. D. 1860, did commit adultery and have carnal connection with divers other persons, whose names are unknown to your orator.

And your orator, by way of further amendment upon his belief, further charges that the said Mary W., on some day or days during the month of August, in the year 1859, but on what day or days in particular your orator is unable to state, in the town of Guilford, in the county of New-Haven, in the State of Connecticut, committed adultery and had carnal connection with a person or with persons whose names are unknown to your orator.

And your orator further shows that he has been ignorant of the commission of the aforesaid acts of adultery, or either of them, or any other acts of adultery, of said Mary W., until the 17th day of January, A. D. 1860, and that he has not voluntarily cohabited with the said Mary W. since the discovery thereof, and that such adultery was committed without the consent, connivance, privity or procurement of your orator.

In consideration whereof, and to the end that the said Mary W. may full, true and perfect answer make to all and singular the premises; and that the marriage between your orator and the said Mary W. may be dissolved and a divorce decreed according to the statute in such case provided, and that your orator may have such further relief in the premises as shall be equitable, may it please your Honor to grant unto your orator the People's Writ of Summons, issuing out of and under the seal of this honorable Court directed to the said Mary W. Burch, thereby commanding her, at a certain day and under a certain penalty therein to be expressed, to be and appear before your Honor in this nono abie Court, then and there to answer the premises, and to stand to abide such order and decree therein, as to your Honor shall seem meet and agreeable to equity, and your orator will pray, etc. ISAAC H. BURCH.

Hiram L. Lewis, complainant's solicitor.
Hoyne & Miller and Walker & Van Arman, counsel.

On the 31st of May 1860, the following answer to the complainant's bill was filed:

DEFENDANT'S ANSWER.

ISAAC H. BURCH *vs.* MARY W. BURCH—*In the Circuit Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois. In Chancery.*

The answer of Mary W. Burch, the defendant, to the amended bill of complaint of Isaac H. Burch, the complainant:

This defendant now and at all times hereafter, saving and reserving unto herself all benefit and advantage of exception that can or may be had or taken to the many errors, uncertainties, and imperfections in the said amended bill of complaint contained, for answer thereunto or unto so much and to such parts thereof as this defendant is advised is, or are material or necessary for her to make answer unto, answering says, That she admits that she was lawfully married to the complainant at Albany, New-York, on the 25th day of May, 1848, and that she and her said husband have lived together from that time until the 18th day of January, A. D. 1860. This defendant also admits that immediately after the said marriage she removed to Chicago, where her husband then resided, and that they have ever since been, and were at the time of the filing of said complainant's bill of complaint, both inhabitants of the State of Illinois.

The defendant further answering, says: That since her marriage with the complainant aforesaid, she has had two children by him—one named Mary W. Burch, who was born on the 6th day of March, 1849, and the other named Harriet Corning Burch, who was born on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1858,—and that both of said children are now living. And this defendant further answering says, that the several allegations in the said amended bill of complaint contained, charging this defendant with having committed adultery with persons unknown to the complainant, and at times and places unknown, are so vague, general and uncertain that this defendant can not on trial be as fully prepared to meet and disprove the same as she would be had the said allegations been made with greater certainty as to the time or times when, place or places where, and the person or persons with whom the adultery therein alleged is claimed to have been committed; and she does and will insist that she is entitled to have, before trial, a more particular specification in regard to said allegations, to enable her to disprove or explain any statement or circumstances which the complainant may claim has a tendency to establish the same.

And this defendant further answering says, that she distinctly, positively, and unequivocally denies that she has ever committed adultery, or had criminal intercourse with David Stuart or with any other person at the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois or at Guilford, in the State of Connecticut, or any other place whatever, at any of the times mentioned in the said complainant's amended bill of complaint or at any other time whatever. And this defendant further says, that the several allegations in the said complainant's amended bill of complain contained, charging this defendant with having committed adultery, and having had criminal connection with David Stuart and with other persons to the complainant unknown, are not only on each and every one of them entirely and absolutely untrue, but the same are, as this defendant has good reason to believe and does believe, wickedly, cruelly, and maliciously made and obtained, without just cause therefor, a decree of divorce from this defendant; and for a more particular and circumstantial answer to, and denial of the said allegations, and in explanation of the causes that have led to and induced the complainant to make the charges in the said allegations contained, and of the circumstances under which they were made, this defendant states, that she first became acquainted with the complainant about the year 1842, at Albany, in the State of New-York, where he was then residing and employed as a clerk in a banking-house. This defendant was at that time living in the family of her uncle, Erastus Corning, of said place, where she had resided as one of the family after the death of her father, and from the time she was about fifteen years of age. That the complainant subsequently and prior to the time of this inter marriage with this defendant, removed to Chicago, and there, with very limited means, engaged in and thereafter continued to transact a banking business. That this defendant has, since the filing of the said complainant's amended bill of complaint, for the first time been informed, and she now believes it to be true, that the complainant, previous to his marriage with her, made repeated and particular inquiries in regard to the relation that she sustained to her uncle, the said Erastus Corning, with whom she was then residing, and in regard to the probable amount of pecuniary benefit and advantage that would accrue to him, the complainant, by marrying this defendant; which circumstance, together with the complainant's subsequent conduct, fully developes to the mind of this defendant the motives and feelings by which the complainant was at that time and has since been governed and actuated. This defendant further states that at the time of her marriage with the complainant, her uncle, the said Erastus Corning, did, by a large outlay and expenditure of money, make such provision for this defendant as then appeared to be entirely satisfactory to the complainant; and also did then and thereafterwards, for several years, by himself and by those with whom he was connected in business, extend to the complainant large and extensive pecuniary aid, accommodation, influence and credit, by means of which and the efforts of the said Corning to promote the interest and welfare of the complainant, large and substantial benefits and profits accrued to the complainant in his business. And this defendant further states, that while such aid, accommodations, influence and credit were thus extended to the complainant, as he desired, and while the said Corning was unceasing in his efforts on his behalf, the complainant treated this defendant and her family and friends kindly and with respect; but that about the year 1855 a misunderstanding arose between the complainant and some of the persons connected with the said Corning in reference to the pecuniary accommodations that should thereafter be extended to them by the complainant; and that from time to time thereafter other misunderstandings occurred of similar and of a pecuniary nature, so that the said Corning's aid and accommodations nearly ceased from and after the year 1857. That immediately after the said misunderstanding in the year 1855, the complainant began to treat this defendant unkindly, and to speak of her and of her friends and family in her presence in harsh and unkind terms; and that as the said other misunderstandings from time to time occurred, the complainant treated this defendant more unkindly, and was more and more harsh and severe in speaking to her and of her family friends in her presence, until this defendant was by his neglect, ill treatment and cruelty deprived of all happiness and domestic comfort, and was often afraid to express a wish in matters wherein he had expressed a different wish of his own, or even to ask him for money to defray the ordinary and necessary expenses of her household, fearing that she might thereby displease him and bring upon herself further neglect, ill-treatment and cruelty. And as explanatory of the manner in which the complainant has treated this defendant, this defendant says, that not knowing why the complainant disliked her, and feeling almost broken-hearted on account of his ill-treatment, she has often been to the complainant and begged and implored of him to love her as he did when they were first married, and has received from him as the sole and only reply to such appeals, "*Shut up, and stop your crying—I'll break you of that.*"

And in further explanation of the manner in which the complainant has treated this defendant, this defendant says, that she has often with the knowledge of the complainant been for days without one penny of money for the ordinary and necessary expenses of her household, and has frequently with the knowledge of the complainant been obliged, in order to defray such expenses, to borrow one or two dollars at a time from a young lady guest of her family, whom the complainant uniformly kept supplied with money. That this defendant has frequently asked the complainant for ten or twenty dollars in money for the purpose of defraying her household expenses, and he has given her one-half of the sum for which she asked, well knowing that she could not defray such expenses with the sum thus given her; and at the same time, and in this defendant's presence, the said complainant has given the said young lady staying in the family at his request, as pocket money, more than the sum desired by this defendant.

And in further explanation of the manner in which the complainant has treated this defendant, this defendant says that the complainant has from time to time directed this defendant what ladies she should visit or call upon, and to whom she should extend the ordinary civilities of life, and by such directions has compelled this defendant, in many instances, to relinquish the acquaintance of persons who were friends of herself and of her family, and has also by such directions obliged this defendant to cultivate the friendship of persons who were not agreeable to her, in order to promote and subserve the complainant's business and other interests and views.

And in further explanation of the manner in which the complainant has treated this defendant, this defendant says that the complainant has at times made use of the most gross and insulting language in speaking to her; and that he has also from time to time taken occasion to speak of her family friends in such harsh and severe terms as he knew would deeply wound and injure the feelings of this defendant.

And in further explanation of the manner in which the complainant has treated this defendant, the defendant says that the complainant has repeatedly, when they were invited to the houses of their friends and acquaintances, and after they had accepted such invitations, insisted that she should go, but refused to accompany her himself, and left her to go with a servant, or with such other escort as might be offered her, and to return in like manner; and at other times, when he has accompanied her, he has returned at an early hour, leaving her to come home without him.

And this defendant further says, that the complainant has sought to conceal his cruelty and ill-treatment of this defendant from the public, and for that purpose has often shown himself very attentive and kind to this defendant when others were present, and ill-treated and abused her as soon as they were out of sight and hearing, and that this defendant has submitted in silence to the said neglect, ill-treatment and cruelty, and endeavored to conceal the same, so far as she could, from the public and her own family and friends, and whenever the same has been noticed by any of them, has endeavored to make some satisfactory excuse or apology for the conduct of the complainant.

And this defendant, in explanation of every act and circumstance relative to her acquaintance with David Stuart, and especially in regard to any acts tending to show intimate or friendly relations with him, says she first became acquainted with said Stuart in the month of January, 1856, at a party given by Mr. and Mrs. M. O. WALKER at the Tremont House, in Chicago, upon which occasion the said Stuart was introduced to her by the complainant, who at that time expressed great satisfaction in making her acquainted with the son of the complainant's old friend, the late Robert Stuart, of Detroit, and from that time until the said complainant became dissatisfied with said David Stuart in regard to some business matters, as hereinafter mentioned, the complainant always expressed to this defendant the highest regard and esteem for the said Stuart and his family, and this defendant particularly recollects one occasion, when some reports relative and injurious to the said Stuart's conduct and character were mentioned between the said complainant and this defendant, and the said complainant assured this defendant that the said Stuart was a gentleman, and all such scandalous reports were without any foundation whatever.

And this defendant, in further explanation of her acquaintance with the said David Stuart, says that the next time she now recollects of meeting the said Stuart, after being introduced to him as aforesaid, was about the month of July, 1856, on board of a steamb at between Detroit and Buffalo, when this defendant was on her way from Chicago to Albany, accompanied by her child, nurse, and Mrs. Henry Farnam; at which time the said Stuart introduced to this defendant his, said Stuart's wife and family, who were with him; and when they arrived at Buffalo the said Stuart politely looked after the baggage of Mrs. Farnam and this defendant, and escorted them from the steamboat to the cars, where he left them. As Mrs. Farnam and this defendant were without an escort upon that occasion, they felt obliged to the said Stuart for his civility, and they both expressed their obligations to him therefor. This defendant cannot recollect anything further that transpired between the said Stuart and herself on that occasion.

This defendant further says, that the next time she now remembers of meeting the said Stuart was at a dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Farnam, on Thanksgiving day of the year 1856, at which the said Stuart, the complainant, this defendant, and others were present, and upon which occasion this defendant has no recollection that anything transpired between the said Stuart and herself beyond the formal recognition of each other as acquaintances, and that general conversation took place in which all persons present part cipated.

This defendant further says, that her house was open on New-Year's day of the year 1857 for the purpose of receiving calls, and she thinks among the gentlemen who called on that day the said Stuart was one, and that she had not seen him after the said dinner at Mr. and Mrs. Farnam's before that time.

This defendant further says, that the next time she now recollects of seeing the said Stuart, was at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey, in the month of January, 1857, at which the said Stuart, Mrs. Farnam, this defendant and others were present, and upon which occasion it was mentioned between the said Stuart, Mrs. Farnam and this defendant, that a lady friend of Mrs. Farnam and this defendant, living upon the north side of the river, at Chicago, was to have a masquerade party the evening of the second day thereafter, and either Mrs. Farnam or this defendant asked the said Stuart if he was going; to which inquiry he replied that he had no invitation; whereupon Mrs. Farnam said to this defendant, "ask him to go with us," and thereupon this defendant did, at the suggestion of Mrs. Farnam, ask the said Stuart to accompany them to the said party.

This defendant further says: that in pursuance of said invitation, the said Stuart did accompany Mr. Farnam, Mrs. Farnam, this defendant and her brother Joseph, to and from the entertainment mentioned, whither they all went and returned together in one sleigh.

This defendant further says, that the next time she saw the said Stuart was at Mrs. Farnam's parlor at the Tremont House, in Chicago, in the month of February, 1857. This defendant, her brother, daughter, and a young lady then staying with her, went to spend the evening of that day with Mr. and Mrs. Farnam, and while there, the said Stuart called and spent the evening with them. Upon that occasion the said Stuart mentioned to this defendant that, before calling upon Mrs. Farnam that evening, he had been down to this defendant's house to call and had left his card. This defendant recollects that the said Stuart had never before that time called at the complainant's house, excepting the call made on New-Year's day before mentioned.

This defendant was accompanied to her home on the evening of her said visit to Mr. and Mrs. Farnam, by her brother, daughter, and the said young lady, and by two other persons, and from that evening she did not see the said Stuart until the 29th day of April, 1857, as hereinafter mentioned.

This defendant further says, that in the Winter or Spring of 1857, and after the evening above-mentioned, the said Stuart was quite sick at the Tremont House, where he then boarded, during which sickness the said Stuart's wife came from Detroit, where she then resided, to see him; and while Mrs. Stuart was in Chicago at that time, this defendant went to the Tremont House for the purpose of making a formal call upon her, but, not finding her at home, she left her card. This defendant further says, that she left Chicago for the East about the 25th day of March, 1857, and returned to Chicago on the 25th of April, 1857. That on the 29th day of April, 1857, the complainant invited the said Stuart to dine at his house with Hon. Edward Everett, and in the afternoon of that day, the said Stuart called at the complainant's house, and said to this defendant that he, the said Stuart, regretted he had an engagement which required him to leave town that afternoon, and which would prevent his acceptance of the complainant's invitation.

This defendant further says, that the next time she now recollects of seeing the said Stuart was about the first day of May, 1857, upon which occasion the complainant invited the said Stuart to call with him and this defendant upon Mrs. Hon. S. A. Douglas, and introduce the complainant and this defendant to her. After making said call, the said Stuart returned with the complainant and this defendant to their house, and dined with them at the complainant's request.

This defendant further says that the next time she now recollects of meeting the said Stuart was at an evening party given by the complainant and herself, in the month of May, 1857, for this defendant's sister, then lately married and on a visit to Chicago. Before the guests on that occasion were invited, the complainant made out a list of the persons whom he desired to be invited, and the name of the said Stuart was included therein.

Within a short time after the occasion last above mentioned, this defendant saw the said Stuart at a similar entertainment, given for this defendant's sister by friends of the complainant and herself, whither she was accompanied by the complainant and with him returned home.

That upon the next evening after the occasion last above mentioned this defendant saw the said Stuart at an evening party given by Mr. and Mrs. Farnam for this defendant's sister, to which she was accompanied by the complainant and with whom she returned home.

This defendant recollects that the said Stuart did not make the usual customary formal call at her house, after the entertainment given by her as aforesaid, and she has now no recollection of seeing the said Stuart at any time, other than the times hereinbefore mentioned, until the month of August or September, 1857, when the said Stuart drank tea with the complainant, and this defendant, at their house, and upon the invitation and request of the complainant.

The defendant further says that she supposed that the complainant desired to be on the most friendly terms with the said Stuart, and among other reasons that led this defendant to that conclusion, she says that about this time the complainant transferred his professional business to said Stuart, from those who had theretofore transacted the same, and earnestly solicited others to do the same, and in various other ways used his influence and position to secure professional business for the said Stuart. This defendant further says, that during the Fall of 1857 the said Stuart's family visited Chicago, and upon their arrival the complainant requested this defendant to be civil and polite to them; and thereupon this defendant did, at the complainant's request, invite Mrs. Stuart to this defendant's house, and at the like request of the complainant did with him call upon Mrs. Stuart.

This defendant further says, that after their civilities to the said Stuart and his family, the said Stuart did call at the house of the complainant frequently, although not more frequently than other persons, until the month of January or February, 1858, when he nearly or entirely ceased his visits.

And this defendant says, that although she frequently saw said Stuart between the months of September, 1857, and February, 1858, she has no distinct recollection of the particular times when she saw him or the circumstances attending the several interviews, which were for the most part casual meetings, excepting as follows:

This defendant recollects that said Stuart was at complainant's house one evening in the month of December, 1857, or in January, 1858; that while there the servant girl in passing through the hall to answer the door-bell, stopped at the door of the parlor, where she was sitting with said Stuart, for directions, as was her custom; that she told the girl to say that she was engaged. Upon the return of the servant, this defendant inquired of her who it was at the door, and was informed that it was Mr. Farnam. This defendant asked her why she did not admit him, adding, "You know I always see Mr. Farnam." The servant replied, "You told me to say you were engaged, and I told him so, and that you was up stairs."

This defendant says that she recollects the circumstance, for the reason that she learned from a member of her family, who had seen Mr. and Mrs. Farnam on the next day, that Mr. Farnam felt injured in consequence of the servant's refusal to admit him, and, on meeting this defendant after, she apologised to him therefor, truly stating to him that she supposed he was out of town, and that she most certainly would have seen him had she known that he was at the door, although she did not desire to see general company, adding: "You know, Mr. Farnam, I am always glad to see *you.*" It was mentioned between them that Mr. Stuart was there, and Mr. Farnam said that he noticed his hat and shawl in the hall when he was at the door.

The said Farnam then expressed himself satisfied, but this defendant then thought that he felt injured in his feelings, and she regretted the circumstance, for fear that it might interfere with her husband's business relations with Mr. Farnam—as this defendant had before that time expressed to the complainant a dislike to so close an intimacy between themselves and Mr. and Mrs. Farnam, when the complainant informed her that he owed Mr. Farnam too much money to have any break with them, and for that reason he desired this defendant to cultivate their acquaintance.

The defendant further says, that the circumstance aforesaid made an impression on her mind from the fact that the said Farnam had before that time been particularly attentive and partial to her, and had from time to time, with the knowledge and assent of her husband, made her valuable and costly presents, as tokens of his regard and esteem, and that his partiality and presents entirely ceased from and after that time.

The defendant further says that soon after said conversation with said Farnam, she met said Stuart on the street, having just left Mr. Farnam, and he walked home with her, meeting the complainant and her daughter on the way, who turned about and returned with them. While on her way home on that occasion, this defendant mentioned to said Stuart that she thought Mr. Farnam felt injured by the servant's refusal to admit him when he was at the house a few evenings before, and related the conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Farnam and herself upon the subject.

And this defendant further says that upon Christmas day in the year 1856, the said Stuart again called at this defendant's house, when he presented her with a book, which she laid upon the parlor table, where it remained for several months, and that the complainant at the time knew that said Stuart had given her said book, and made no objection thereto.

This defendant further says that in the Fall of the year 1857 the said Stuart called at the complainant's house in the afternoon, just before tea time, and she came down to the parlor to see him, requesting the young ladies to come down as soon as they were ready; that before they came down he said Stuart and herself became earnestly engaged in conversation relative to some trivial matter which she had heard in regard to other persons, and he insisted that she should tell what it was, and she persistent y declined doing so; she arose to go to another part of the room for something that she wished, when he caught hold of her form and insisted that she should tell him. As he caught hold of her arm, one of the young ladies entered the room, and he released his hold upon her arm. The young lady looked surprised, and when said Stuart had gone, she explained to her the circumstances.

This defendant recollects the circumstance, for the reason that it was the only time when said Stuart ever took any familiar liberty with her, and because she afterwards heard that what had transpired on that occasion had been grossly misrepresented.

This defendant further says, that about the last of January or first of February, 1858, the said Stuart ceased to visit the house of the complainant, and with the exception of the time when he took care of her brother Joseph, during his last sickness in the month of February in that year, two or three formal calls immediately after his death, at one of which he accompanied complainant to church, and once after his return from Washington in March of that year, this defendant has no recollection of his calling at the house until the month of September, 1859, and this she attributes entirely to neglect on his part to call at the house, the defendant frequently expressed her surprise to the complainant and others.

That for months after the said Stuart ceased to visit the complainant's house in 1858 the complainant expressed the highest regard and esteem for him and his family, and among other instances in which his regard was manifested, the complainant directed grapes from his grapery to be sent said Stuart's family, and that the complainant continued to express the same regard for him, until the fall of the year 1858, when some matter of business created an unkind feeling on the part of the complainant, and after that time the complainant frequently complained that said Stuart neglected his, the complainant's business; and in connection with such complaints, spoke in disparaging terms of him and his reputation.

And this defendant says that the only occasions when she recollects seeing said Stuart at complainant's house, which she has not herein mentioned, were in September, 1859, when he called two or three times, when her husband was present—in October of the same year, when he called about noon, and she went to show him their grapery—once thereafter, during the same year—on New Year's Day, 1860, when, in company with other persons, he made a formal call, and on the evening of the next day, or the next day but one thereafter, when, with several other friends and acquaintances, he was at her house.

And this defendant in further explanation of the causes that have led to and induced the complainant to make the charges contained in the allegations of the said complainant's amended bill of complaint and of the circumstances under which they were made, says that the complainant desired this defendant to show some civilities and attention to the members of the family of Mrs. Boyd, for the reason that the young ladies of said family were teachers in a Sunday school of which the complainant was Superintendent, and thereupon this defendant did soon after that time and in the Fall of the year 1859, invite the members of said family to her house, and did also at the complainant's request, call upon the lady members of the same. That soon after that time, Carlisle Boyd, one of the members of said family, began to visit the complainant's house frequently, with the knowledge of the complainant, and afterwards, with the knowledge of the complainant, frequently joined this defendant and the young ladies of her family on the street, and walked with her when she was on her way to said Sunday-school, and when she was about the City on her necessary errands, sometimes when said young ladies were with her, and sometimes when she was without them. That while the said Carlisle Boyd was thus attentive to her, she gave him a smoking-cap and a ring. That during the time the said Boyd was visiting the house of the complainant, he once or twice expressed a dislike of the said Carlisle Boyd and his brother's visiting the house so frequently, for the reason that they were not men of sufficient wealth and position in society to be suitable husbands for his nieces, then living in the family; but the complainant never until the time hereinafter mentioned, expressed any dislike to having this defendant see the said Carlisle Boyd as she had been in the habit of doing.

And this defendant in further explanation of the causes that have led to the making of the said charges against her, says that in the month of December, 1856, a young lady from Little Falls, in the State of New-York, came to the city of Chicago on a visit, and returned to Little Falls in the month of September, 1857, of which time she passed a considerable portion in the family of this defendant. That the said young lady came to Chicago upon a second visit in the month of December, 1857, and there remained until the month of February, 1858, when she returned to Little Falls. That the said young lady came to Chicago upon a third visit in the month of December, 1858, and there remained until about the 4th day of July, 1859, when she returned to Little Falls, as hereinafter mentioned. That from and after about the month of June, 1857, the said young lady was an inmate of the family of this defendant, while she was at Chicago, at the complainant's request.

This defendant further says, that prior to the said young lady's last visit to Chicago, this defendant had noticed with much pain the marked attentions of the complainant to her, and when the subject of her return to Chicago was mentioned by the complainant, this defendant suggested that she would prefer to live one Winter without company, but the said complainant insisted upon the said young lady's returning to Chicago, and this defendant very reluctantly submitted thereto.

This defendant further says, that after the return of the said young lady to Chicago, in the month of December, 1858, the complainant continued his marked attention to her, to the annoyance of this defendant, and by numerous acts exhibited more partiality and affection for said young lady than for this defendant, among which was the kissing her whenever he left her, or returned to the house from his ordinary, everyday business, when such marks of affection were not as uniformly bestowed upon this defendant.

This defendant further says, that with her nurse and children she left Chicago for the East on the 21 day of June, 1859, leaving the said young lady and the complainant at Chicago; and that prior to that time said attentions had become so marked that they were noticed by others, and that it was then a matter of regret on the part of a friend of this defendant, as she has since been informed and believes, that the said young lady and the complainant were left together in the absence of this defendant.

This defendant further says, that on or about the 4th day of July, 1859, the complainant left Chicago with said young lady for Little Falls, where he remained for several days, and afterwards joined this defendant, her children and mother at the City of New-York, and accompanied them on the 19th day of July, 1859, to Sachem's Head, in the town of Guilford, in the State of Connecticut. This defendant has been informed, and believes, that the complainant, while at Little Falls, in July, 1859, continued his attentions to said young lady, and that they were, during that time, frequently observed sitting in close proximity to each other, in earnest conversation; that such conversations were uniformly suspended whenever any other person entered the room where they were sitting, and thereupon one of them would leave the room and the other follow soon after—sometimes the one and sometimes the other leaving first. That upon the arrival of the complainant and family at Saonem's Head, aforesaid, the youngest child of the complainant, then only about fourteen months of age, was very ill, and so continued for a long time thereafter. That after the complainant had been at Saonem's Head about ten days or two weeks, he said to this defendant that he thought the sea air did not agree with him, and that he would go to Saratoga, and thereupon he left this defendant, while her said child was very unwell, for that place. This defendant has since learned, and believes that she will be able to prove, that the said young lady met the complainant, by agreement, at Saratoga, or on his way thither, where they remained for several days, and that while there the complainant was particularly attentive to her; and among other things which were at that time observed by individuating the nature of the said attentions and the intimacy between them, the complainant was seen kissing her and exhibiting other marked evidences of fondness. This defendant further says, that about the 1st day of September, 1859, the complainant joined this defendant at Saonem's Head and accompanied her to Chicago, by the way of Albany and Little Fal s, at each of which places they stopped for several days.

That after this defendant's return to Chicago she was surprised that she did not receive letters from said young lady as frequently as she had been before that time accustomed to receive them, and soon after discovered that the complainant was writing letters to her, and as this defendant now believes was receiving letters *from* her in reply. That about this time the defendant was informed that the complainant had proposed to said young lady to make his house at Chicago her permanent home. For long after this time this defendant was informed that the said young lady had in January, 1859, while at this defendant's house, made a statement to Mr. Burrill, of Chicago, relative to the said Stuart and this defendant, and thereupon she wrote to the said young lady inquiring whether she had made the remarks attributed to her, to which letter she replied, denying that she had ever made the statement that was attributed to her, and professed to state what she really had said, and imputed dishonorable motives and conduct to the said Stuart, and the said Burrill; whereupon this defendant, acting under an impulse, caused by belief in the truth of said letter and of the imputations therein made, on the 26th day of November, 1859, addressed a note to the said Stuart, charging him therewith, which she handed him on the day and year last aforesaid. This defendant further says, that within a few days thereafter she met the said Stuart upon the street, and invited him to walk home with her to her home; and she then learned from him that he was very much offended at this defendant's letter; upon which occasion he denounced the imputation therein contained as utterly false in unmeasured terms; and so emphatic was he in his manner and language, that this defendant said to him, that her letter was written under the impulse of the moment, and she hoped that he would think no more of it; but the said Stuart replied, that while he would make no further mention of the matter, yet he desired that their acquaintance thereafter should be of the most formal character.

This defendant has, since the filing of the complainant's bill of complaint, been informed that said young lady did make the statement to said Burrill first hereinbefore referred to, and that he immediately thereafter communicated the same to said Stuart, who then proceeded to make the charges contained in the complaint, and thereupon the intercourse between them, and consequence of such information ceased his visits to this defendant's house after that time, until the month of September, 1859.

This defendant further says, that after her return to Chicago, in the Fall of 1859, the complainant's dislike to his defendant seemed to be increasing, and she became very much distressed on account of the same.

This defendant further says, that she has been informed and believes, that about the 9th day of January, 1860, the said complainant was indebted to the Albany City Bank, of which the said Corning was, and for a long time previous had been, President, and largely interested therein, to a large amount for money loaned many years previous to that time; that about the date last mentioned the cashier of said Bank wrote to the complainant, or to its banking-house at Chicago, requiring payment of such indebtedness.

This defendant further says, that about the 7th day of January, 1860, the complainant commenced finding fault with her about various trifling matters, and on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1860, this defendant having been up town with the complainant's niece, upon a necessary household errand, and the said Carlisle Boyd having joined them, and walked to this defendant's house with her, when the complainant came home to dinner he asked this defendant where she had been, and whom she had seen during the morning. This defendant then related to the complainant where she had been, and for that purpose, and whom she had seen, not mentioning the name of said Boyd, but by accident and not by design. The complainant then asked her if she had not seen Carlisle Boyd, to which she replied, "Yes, he walked home with me." This defendant then inquired of the complainant the reason why he had made his inquiry relative to the said Boyd, to which he replied, "I was told so." From the manner of the complainant this defendant discovered that he was displeased, and thinking that such displeasure might be in consequence of said Boyd's attentions to her, and being afraid to speak to him on the subject, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January, 1860, she wrote to the complainant a note, and sent the same to him, therein stating, as near as she now recollects, that she feared she had received some attention from Mr. Boyd that the complainant disapproved of, and which she regretted, and she hoped he would forgive her. In the evening of that day the complainant, in a very harsh and severe manner, inquired of this defendant what attentions she had received from the said Boyd, and she thereupon truthfully related to the complainant the whole of such attentions, and every act and circumstance connected therewith, which she then recollected. The complainant then asked this defendant if she had ever been criminal with said Boyd, to which this complainant truthfully replied, "No! never!" and added, "Father, (the appellation by which she usually addressed him,) how *can* you ask me such a question? You *know* I never have." The complainant thereupon reproached this defendant in the most harsh and severe language for what she had done, and represented to her that in receiving the said attentions, she had brought reproach, shame and dishonor upon him as well as herself, for the reason that such attentions had been observed by others, and would be commented upon to the injury and disgrace of the complainant this defendant and the church and society of which they were members. The complainant upon that occasion further said to this defendant, that he would drive the said Boyd from the city, and would ruin him and his business, and mentioned the manner in which he proposed to accomplish those ends. And the complainant upon that occasion further said to this defendant that she should not live with him any longer, and that he should send her away. This defendant expostulated with the complainant, and endeavored to appease his anger, by begging and imploring to be forgiven, and by representing to him that no such scandal as he had mentioned could possibly arise; but her efforts so incensed his determination, violence and denunciation, that she thought it wiser to submit, and did submit to the same in silence.

After the scene mentioned, nothing further transpired upon the subject on that day.

This defendant further says, that on Thursday, the 12th day of January, 1860, the complainant presented her with a draft of a note which he desired her to write to said Boyd, therein stating to him that the complainant was cognizant of all that had transpired between the said Boyd and herself, and requesting him to return to her, to the care of the complainant, any articles that she had given, and any notes that she had written to him, and further stating that the complainant said that he, the said Boyd, should leave the city. This defendant on that day copied the said draft of a letter, and gave the copy made by her to the complainant; and nothing further transpired between the complainant and this defendant on that day, beyond general remarks reproaching this defendant, of the nature of those hereinbefore mentioned.

This defendant further says that on Friday, Jan. 13, 1860, nothing was said relative to said unpleasant matter until they went out to drive in the afternoon, when this defendant asked the complainant if he had received a package from Mr. Boyd, to which the complainant simply replied in the affirmative. After their arrival home from said drive, the complainant showed this defendant a book and a pocket handkerchief that he had received from Mr. Boyd, and asked her if there was anything else which she had given him, to which she replied, "Yes, the ring and a smoking cap." The complainant then inquired why she had not told him of the smoking cap, book and pocket handkerchief before; and this defendant truthfully told him that he knew she was knitting the cap for some gentleman, but that she did not knit it for any one in particular, and when she had finished it she gave it to Mr. Boyd; and that the circumstance was so trivial she forgot to mention it. She also truthfully told the complainant that she never gave the said book to Boyd, but only allowed him to take it to be read, and that she did not know how he came by the handkerchief. Thereupon the complainant reiterated much of the harsh and severe language he had before that time made use of to her, and thinking the handkerchief one given to this defendant by her deceased sister, lighted a match and set fire to and burned it over his wash-bowl, and then tauntingly informed her why he had done so. This defendant thereupon unfor unately informed him that he was mistaken, and that the handkerchief was a common one, and that she did not care anything about it, at which he became very much enraged, and after some more reproachful language from him the scene ended. Nothing more relative to the matter transpired on that day. The complainant and this defendant dined on that day at Mr. and Mrs. Farnam's, with other company.

This defendant further says that on Saturday, Jan. 14, 1860, at about 2 o'clock of said day, the complainant presented to this defendant the draft of another letter which he desired her to write to the said Boyd, therein stating among other things, as near as this defendant can now recollect, that the said Boyd had enticed this defendant from the path of virtue to that of shame and dishonor. This defendant begged of the complainant not to compel her to write such a letter, and said to him that the language implied terrible and gross improprieties of which she had never been guilty, and would not only injure her when there was no reason for so doing, but would be grossly insulting on her part to Mr. Boyd. The complainant did not at that time pretend to believe that this defendant had been guilty of any criminal act with said Boyd, but that this defendant had disgraced the complainant by receiving Boyd's attentions, and for that reason he would ruin Boyd and drive him from the city. After expostulating with the complainant against writing the letter for a few moments, he would listen no further, and peremptorily ordered her to copy the said draft of a letter. This defendant was so much afraid of the complainant that she dared not do otherwise than obey his command, for fear of the consequences that might follow to her by a refusal; such fear having been greatly enhanced by the threats, language and manner hereinbefore stated; and, under such circumstances, this defendant did copy the said draft of a letter, and deliver the same to the complainant, but she did not sign the copy made by her.

And this defendant further says that after she had copied the said draft of a letter, the complainant appeared to be satisfied, and did not further ill treat her on that day, and at the complainant's suggestion and desire, this defendant did, in the afternoon of said day, give out invitations for a dinner party at their house on the following Monday.

And this defendant further says, that on Sunday, January 15, 1860, nothing of an unpleasant nature transpired between the complainant and herself, until about five o'clock P. M., at which time the complainant returned from the Sunday school, of which he was Superintendent, then held upon the north side of the Chicago river. Soon after the complainant's return from the Sunday school, he inquired of this defendant if she knew that some ladies on the North side, two years before that time, were going to drop her acquaintance on account of her intimacy with the said Stuart; at which inquiry this defendant expressed some surprise, and replied thereto in the negative. This defendant then asked who the ladies referred to by the complainant were; but the complainant would give her no information. The complainant then inquired of this defendant in regard to what had transpired between the said Stuart and herself, and she truthfully told him everything which she then recollected. Upon that occasion he inquired of her if she had ever been criminal with the said Stuart, and she truthfully told him she never had been, and begged of him to know why he could ask her such questions. At that time this defendant was sitting upon the floor at the complainant's feet, and in reply to her inquiry he said to her,

"*Get up! that is no place for you!*" The complainant then inquired of her why she had received attentions from gentlemen other than himself; and she told him that he had neglected her for years, and under the belief that he disliked her, she had received attentions from the said Boyd and the said Stuart, both of whom had been very

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 5.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, 1867...110		600	N. Y. Central R... 93¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1874...104		50	do.....s60 82
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1868...103		150	do.....s30 82
5,000 Virginia S. 6s. 93¾		437	do..... 82
1,000 California S. 7s. 91¾		200	do.....s30 81⅞
2,000 R. R 2d M. B.'83. 88¾		475	Erie Railroad..... 20
3,000 Erie R. B....'75.... 90		100	do.....b30 20
2,000 Rud.R. R 2d M. 100		100	do.....at 30 20
1,000 Rud.Riv R.C Bs 84		50	do.....s30 20
2,000 Rud. R. R. 3d M. 91½		150	do.....b15 20
2,000 Mich.C.R. 8 p. ct.		100	do.....b60 20
1st M. S. F. C. Bs. 98¾		100	do.....s30 19¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. 6s... 90¾		200	do..... 19¾
2,000 L. C. & M. L. G. Bs. 18		100	Ind. & Chi. R....s60 43
1,000 R. Sst Jo. R. bs. 72¾		100	Hudson Riv. R.... 48½
2,000 N. J. C. Bs. 1865.105¾		100	do.....b30 48¾
3,000 N. J. C. Bs. 1870..105¾		100	do.....s30 48¾
10 Mer. Bk. ex div....104		50	Mich. Cent. R...s60 52¾
100 Reading R..... 41¾		100	do..... 52⅝
do..... 41¾		75	Mich. S. & N. I. R. 12¾
5 Continental Bank..103¾		100	do.....b60 12¾
30 Hanover Bank..... 96		400	do.....b60 12¾
30 Penn. Coal Co..... 85½		50	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S s60 24
50 Pacific M. S. Co.s30 91⅞		50	do..... 24¼
50 do.....s30 91¾		50	do..... 24½
100 do..... 92		50	do.....s10 24
50 do.....s30 92		50	Panama R..... 134
50 do..... 92¾		20	do..... 134¾
50 do.....s30 92¾		50	Gal. & Chic. R..... 63⅜
50 do.....b60 92		405	do..... 63¾
50 do..... 92⅝		10	Clev. & Toledo R.. 30
100 do.....b60 92		200	do..... 29¾
100 do..... 93		100	do.....b10 29¾
150 do.....s30 93		200	do.....s30 29¾
50 do.....b60 93¼		10	Chic., B. & Q'cy R. 76¾
50 do.....b60 93¾		50	do..... 76
50 do.....b30 93¾		50	do..... 75¾
25 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 63		300	do..... 75¾
50 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 95		150	do..... 75¾
25 do..... 95¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 Missouri S. 6s.. 84¾		10	Hudson River R.... 48¾
2,000 N. Y. S. 6s, '73...111		200	do.....b30 48
1,000 LaC. & M.L.G.B. 18		50	do..... 48
3 000 do..... 16¾		100	Reading R..... 41¾
2,000 Har. R. 1st M.... 99		50	Mich. Cen R..... 52¾
1,000 Hud. R. 2d M....103		100	M. So. & N. I. R. 12¾
15 Am. Ex. Bank..... 100		100	M.S.&N.I.G.Sk.s10 24
150 Pacific M. S. Co.... 92		25	Panama Railroad.. 134
100 Harlem R Pref.... 39¾		100	Ill. Cen. R. s...b60 63½
250 N. Y. Central R.... 81⅞		300	do.....b60 63¾
100 do.....b10 81⅞		101	Del. L. & W. R.... 91¾
200 do.....b60 82		15	do..... 91¾
200 Erie Railroad..... 19¾		100	Chicago, B. &Q.R.. 76
200 do..... 19¾		50	do.....snwk 75
400 do.....s30 19¾		25	do..... 75¾
150 do..... 19¾			

TUESDAY, June 5—P. M.

The official returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the calendar month of May, were completed at the Custom-house this afternoon. The Import entries for the month were :

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct....	$10 515,411
Dutiable Goods, warehoused.....	4,436,660
Free Goods.....	1,845,020
Total entries.....	$16,797,091
Against May, 1859.....	23,430,210
Decrease this season.....	$6,633,119

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $96,060. The value of Merchandise, of the previous importation, withdrawn from Public Warehouse during the month, is $2,475,067, or $1,961,593 less than the amount which went into Warehouse, so that the value of Imported Merchandise actually marketed during the month is $14,835,498, against $20,211,030 marketed in April of last year.

The Exports from the port of New-York for the month of May were :

In Domestic Produce.....	$5,812,190
Foreign Goods Reëxported.....	558,191
Specie.....	5,529 936
Total allowances.....	$11,900,317
Against April, 1859 :	
In Domestic Produce.....	$5,180,652
Foreign Reëxports.....	734,098
Specie.....	11,421,032—$17,335,782
Decrease in May this season.....	$5,435,465

We subjoin our usual comparison by months of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at the port of New-York, beginning with the current Treasury, or fiscal year, July 1, 1859 :

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.	vs.	1858-'59. From July 1, '58.
July	27,111,000		18,469,000
August	24,301,000		19,556,000
September	16,459,000		15,335,000
October	12,987,000		13,454,000
November	14,728,000		10,501,000
December	18,724,000		13,282,000
January	21,528,000		19,377,000
February	19,166,080		18,756,000
March	23,495,000		20,739,000
April	16,922,000		22,153,000
May	16,797,000		23,430,000
Total 11 Months	$212,218,000		$195,051,000
Foreign Specie	2,338,000		1,105,000
Together	$214,556,000		$196,156,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859-60 From July, '59.	vs.	1858-59. From July, '58.
July	$4,938,000		$4,772,000
August	5,151,000		4,660,000
September	4,947,000		3,522,000
October	4,753,000		5,233,000
November	5,323,000		3,482,000
December	6,382,000		3,700,000
January	5,299,000		3,762,000
February	5,699,000		3,284,000
March	6,999,000		5,378,000
April	6,639,000		5,951,000
May	5,812,000		5,181,000
Total 11 months	$61,942,000		$48,925,000
Foreign reëxported	9,102,000		5,456,000
Together	$71,044,000		$54,381,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859-60 From July 1, '59.	vs.	1858-59. From July 1, '58.
July	10,051,000		2,801,000
August	6,410,000		2,202,000
September	8,268,000		3,240,000
October	5,344,000		3,028,000
November	4,383,000		472,000
December	2,062,000		1,898,000
January	854,000		2,306,000
February	977,000		2,371,000
March	2,382,000		3,344,000
April	2,996,000		6,259,000
May	5,530,000		11,421,000
Total 11 months	$49,257,000		$39,343,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1859-60. From July 1, '59.	vs.	1858-59. From July 1, '58.
Domestic Produce	$61,942,000		$48,925,000
Foreign Reëxported	9,102,000		5,456,000
Specie	49,257,000		39,343,000
Total	$120,301,000		$93,724,000
Increase this year			$26,577,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1859-60. From July, '59.	vs.	1858-59. From July, '58.
July	4,851,246		3,387,305
August	4,243,010		3,546,118
September	2,908,569		2,672,935
October	2,318,750		2,054,834
November	2,157,154		1,706,520
December	1,845,388		2,020,895
January	3,899,166		3,478,471
February	3,378,043		3,328,698
March	3,477,545		3,164,011
April	2,444,267		3,212,060
May	2,466,462		3,014,530
Total 11 months	$35,087,730		$31,685,366

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1859-60. From July 1.		1858-59. From July 1.	
July 12	$1,741,879	July 14	$1,401,713
July 27	2,145,000	July 27	1,603,817
Aug. 11	1,863,691	Aug. 12	1,527,286
Aug. 27	2,126,333	Aug. 27	1,434,674
Sept. 12	1,046,002	Sept. 11	1,696,639
Sept. 26	2,043,363	Sept. 26	1,570,000
Oct. 17	1,888,670	Oct. 15	1,322,005
Oct. 25	1,871,550	Oct. 28	1,472,979
Nov. 10	1,568,107	Nov. 12	1,672,676
Nov. 28	1,721,543	Nov. 26	1,816,532
Dec. 12	1,865,429	Dec. 13	1,643,202
Dec. 24	1,408,334	Dec. 30	1,494,379
Jan. 10	1,786,666	Jan. 12	1,384,664
Jan. 24	1,760,583	Jan. 28	1,210,713
Feb. 10	1,476,625	Feb. 12	1,319,924
Feb. 26	1,393,579	Feb. 27	1,287,967
Feb. 29	382,503	March 13	920,177
March 11	1,198,711	March 29	1,082,314
March 14	147,000	April 13	1,404,029
March 26	898,730	April 25	1,723,352
March 29	155,110	May 14	1,483,426
April 10	1,148,211	May 26	1,938,699
April 27	1,455,337	Total, 11 mos.	$32,361,167
May 13	1,251,177		
May 28	1,519,703		
Total, 11 mos.	$36,857,435		

The general results of the foregoing returns for the eleven months of the fiscal year now drawing to its close, are, at the port of New-York :

An increased Import movement of.....	$18,400,008
An increased Export movement of.....	26,577,000
Increased Gold receipts from California..	4,496,000

The shipments of Cotton to Foreign States from the Southern ports, of the present season, to last week in May, are :

3,466,000 bales, averaging $50.....	$173,300,000
Against 2,612,000 last year, aver'g'd $53 75.	139,495,000
Increased Export to date this year.....	$33,805,000

The total Export of Cotton the last year was 3,005,000 bales, of the value of..... $161,434,923 —giving an average value of about $53 75 to the bale, while we take $50 as the average of the present season, for the convenience of comparison. The early average run of prices for both years was much the same, but the immediate currency, say for Orleans Middling, is lower than at this time last season.

The Stock Market to-day lost the buoyancy noticed in the early dealings of yesterday, and the temper of the Railroad Share list especially appeared to be completely reversed. Prices for the most part returned to about the figures current on Saturday before the receipt of the last foreign news. The cause assigned, in part, for this change was the disposition evinced by several strong Brokers at the Board to run short of New-York Central, Hudson River, New-York and Erie and some of the Western stocks, but on what special calculation, if any, is not understood. Advantage is taken, of course, of the lighter volume of outside orders, which the Commission Brokers report this week, and also of the temporary absence from the Street of one or more prominent outside speculators for the rise, whose movements in New-York Central, Rock Island, &c., frequently impart additional spirit to the general Railway list. Only a moderate amount of business was done in the shares referred to, except in Erie, which the sellers offered with some freedom at the reduction. The largest Share transactions of the day were perhaps in Pacific Mail, at a further advance of 1@1½ ₱ cent.; cash sales at 93, and on buyers' option at 93½ ₱ cent. The State Stocks were steady and rather firm at the close, influenced as the 1st July dividend approaches, by the ease in money and the comparatively low figure at which they will stand, ex coupon of 3 ₱ cent. now almost due. The Federal securities were also firm, except Texas Indemnity 5 ₱ cents, which are offered at 102 ₱ cent. The following are the closing quotations on the active speculative list, as compared with the highest on Mon. day :

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Central	81⅞	82⅜	Galena	63¾	64¼
Pacific	93	92	Toledo	29¾	30
Panama	134	134	Quincy	75½	77¾
Rock Island	69⅞	70¾	Hudson	47¾	49
Erie	19¾	21⅜	M. Southern	24¾	24¾
Illinois Cent.	63	63½	M. Central	52¾	53¼

The market finally closed with a steadier feeling, with some demand at the quotations. The May returns from the Western Roads, with the single exception of the Galena line, come in encouragingly, several of the lines, like the Illinois Central and Burlington and Chicago, showing a very large increase over last season. But, on a market like to-day's, these returns have little or no influence, for the moment.

On inquiry through the Money Market, to-day, we find that a revision of our last quotation is called for by the actual transactions in paper. The rate on prime 30@60 day bills is 4½ ₱ cent. and the rate on loans at call varies from 5 down to 4 ₱ cent., according to the classification of the securities and the anxiety of private lenders to give temporary employment to their balances. The lowest figure has been accepted to-day on United States and State Stocks, and 4½@5 ₱ cent. charged on miscellaneous collateral to borrowers of good standing on the Stock Exchange. The terms of discount in paper running 90 days to 6 months are also lower on prime indorsed lists, say 5@5½ ₱ cent., and on select single names 5½@6 ₱ cent. Several of the heaviest Banks in the Street hold out against these cheap rates for Money, preferring to have their discount lines run down and their Specie lines run up. Others, again, fill up on the best terms they can make with the Bill Brokers.

The Exchanges for the *Persia* were better distributed among the Bankers at 109¾ than last week, several parties coming in as drawers, who then held out for 109¾. Others, while asking 109¾ at their counters, settled maturing credits with dealers at 109¾ ₱ cent. On Paris there is no change ; f.5.14¾@f.5.13¾. There was quite a competition for the Mexican Silver, recently received from the South, for export by this steamer, and sales are reported from 109@109¾ ₱ cent. The export demand for Gold was not increased to any extent to-day. The shipment of Gold and Silver by the *Persia* is reported from the office of the steamer this afternoon at $1,031,676. The mail closes early in the morning, quarter to 8 o'clock. The Exports of Domestic Produce from this port the last week reach $2,094,000, and have created, of course, a considerable amount of merchant bills on England and the Continent. The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, (exclusive of specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since January 1 :

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,338,152	$1,690,592	$2,094,025
Previously reported	24 621,659	25,810,844	33,941,853
Since Jan. 1	$25,959,811	$27,501,436	$36,038,879

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office :

Receipts	$317,371 02
Payments	287,579 11
Balance	6,637,155 82

The receipts include $114,000 for Customs.

The May traffic on the Cleveland and Toledo Road is reported :

May, 1860	$66,601
May, 1859	55,112
Increase	$11,489

The Wabash Valley Road earned the last week in May $22,806, against $18,209 same time last year. The month's traffic is :

May, 1860	$67,945
May, 1859	60,071
Increase	$7,874

The Michigan Central Road earned in

May, 1860	$158,509
May, 1859	127,145
Increase	$31,364

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line earnings in May were :

	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
Freight	$80,252 60	$173,122 04	$92,869 44	.....
Passengers	45,473 74	53,115 25	7,641 51	.....
Mails & Miss.	2,989 94	2,843 66	.....	146 28
Total (310 m.)	$128,716 28	$229,080 95	$100,364 67	.....

From the financial exhibit of the New-Jersey Transportation Company, made to the annual meeting of the shareholders at Newark yesterday, we compile the following figures for the year 1859, comparing with the previous three years :

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Gross receipts	$910,637	$911,617	$903,458	$1,025,682
Expenses	400,715	376,866	347,370	382,072
Net earnings	509,921	534,751	554,087	640,614
Ratio Ex	44 per ct	41½ per ct.	38½ per ct.	37½ do.
Dividends	348,470	348,490	362,450	374,000
Surplus	85,257	107,171	113,983	191,380
No. passengers	2,278,918½	2,236,130	2 100,992	2,501,124
Tons of freight	66,638	80 872½	85,460½	98,007
Miles run	407.632	396,032	398,784	447,671

The remarkable fact was stated at the meeting that, of *thirty-three millions* people transported over the line in the last twenty-five years, dating from its opening, *not a single life has been lost.* The following is the division of the gross income between through and way traffic for the past eight years :

	Total.	Way.	Through.
1852	$603,942 33	$393,000 26	$210,942 07
1853	810,634 81	527,446 45	283,188 30
1854	824,032 93	582,718 90	241,314 03
1855	861,514 36	639,376 70	222,137 66
1856	910,637 61	681,575 62	229,661 99
1857	911,617 25	679,068 82	232,548 43
1858	903,458 45	679,876 14	228,582 31
1859	1,025,682 65	780,520 45	245,162 20
Totals	$6,851,520 39	$4,463,583 39	$1,887,937 05

The Directors report that the income from the Philadelphia trains is so comparatively small *that if the whole should cease, and with it the expense of maintaining them, the way-travel alone would pay a dividend of* 12 ₱ *cent.*

The following persons were chosen Directors of the Company : H. R. Remsen, Hamilton Fish, William Whitney, J. S. Darcy, J. P. Jackson, D. S. Gregory, A. O. Zabriskie, J. J. Chetwood, J. Acken.

The reaction in the La Crosse Land Grant Bonds from the sudden rise to 20@21 last week, down to 16½, is attributed to a counter movement of a legal nature on the part of some of the bondholders. A meeting is said to have been called, by private circular, for the 8th of this month. An afternoon paper suggests that

"This movement is on the part of the principal holders of the $2,500,000, first issued at 80 ₱ cent., at which they were largely used in payment for iron. The last $1,500,000 was issued at 30 ₱ cent., with the full consent of the holders of the $2,500,000, who now propose to obtain possession of the road for such of their members as may determine to act together, and to throw out as invalid the last $1,500,000. As the proceeds of these last bonds were used to put in running order forty miles of road, which, in turn, secured the lands, their holders are not quite ready to be turned out of court so summarily. If, under a decree of sale by the United States Courts, the road is not bought for the benefit of all the bonds, the whole affair may become a source of litigation, of which the end is very remote. As the holders of the $2,500,000 of good bonds fully approved of and profited by the issue of $1,500,000, the present movement is well calculated to attract attention."

The death of Col. WILLIAM R. HALLET, for many years President of the Bank of Mobile, is announced to-day. He died at his Summer residence in this City, after returning from the South in the *Cahawba* on Sunday last in very feeble health. He was well and favorably known to many of our merchants and bankers as an old and successful business man, connected with the trade and finances of the South.

The *increase* in the receipts of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of May has been $124,701 31.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, (Buffalo to Corning,) for the month of May, 1860, compared with the same month of last year :

	May, 1859.	May, 1860.
Passengers	$11,423 05	$12,626 40
Freight	24,274 68	32,705 43
Other sources	1,686 86	1,686 86
Total	$37,384 59	$47,018 69

There have been between 230 and 240 passengers, with $1,031,676 in specie, engaged for the steamship *Persia*, which is to leave this port early this forenoon for Liverpool.

Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, has issued an order putting houses suspected of being gambling dens under the strictest surveillance. The reason given for this action is "the bold and defiant attitude assumed towards members of the Police Department by a class of common gamblers and disorderly persons, many of whom it is supposed are in communication with thieves and pickpockets."

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A FARMER.—WANTED A FARMER TO TAKE charge of a small farm on Staten Island ; a single man that understands farming, kitchen gardening, also care of horses and cows ; steady, sober and industrious. References required. Apply to R. PELTON, No. 506 9th-av., between 8 and 10 o'clock.

A GERMAN COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-class German cook, who understands baking. A competent woman may secure a very desirable situation by applying, to-day, at No. 55 Lexington-av., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

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A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE servant, to cook and iron and do general housework for two persons. Apply before 1 o'clock to-day, at No. 288 West 33d-st.

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Attention is also called to rich Black Silk Mantillas, at $10, $12 and $14.
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CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer, for one week only,
500 SEVEN-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
Just received, in handsome Spring colors,
$16 50 EACH, (Value $25.)
500 DOUBLE-FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES,
At $5 each.
300 DOUBLE-FLOUNCED GRENADINE ROBES,
At $10 and $12 each,
(Value $20 to $25.)
250 pieces PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES,
Only 25c. per yard.

1,000 FIVE-FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES,
Purchased at Auction, fresh and handsome.
ONLY $2 EACH : VALUE, $5.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer (apart from their regular stock), Monday, June 4, an attractive selection of
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
consisting of
RICH EMBROIDERED SETS COLLAR AND SLEEVES,
FROM $1 50 TO $5 THE SET.
Also,
500 RICHLY EMBROIDERED SWISS ROBES,
FROM $4 UPWARDS.
These goods are greatly below their value, and well worthy the attention of purchasers.

303 CANAL-STREET, THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY, 303
Open on Saturday, 16th inst.
Misses' and Children's Hats ; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes ; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c. THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
EMBROIDERED LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
In every variety, at POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DRY GOODS STORE.
For sale by the Assignee, the stock of goods, fixtures and lease of store, corner Bleecker and Christop

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1860.

Announcements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Trovatore.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Loretta—Operatic Concerts—The Race Course of Love.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our Japanese Embassy—Jenny Lind.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Overland Route.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—General Jackson—Harry Blake.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Charlotte Temple. Evening—Lucille.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Entertainments.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—California Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

SANAL-STREET—No. 363—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibition of Statuary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Sumner presented a petition from Lewis Tappan and others, of this City, asking for the release of Thaddeus Hyatt. The Kansas bill was taken up. Mr. Green, of Missouri, moved to change the boundary of that Territory, and then submit the Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the people. The subject was postponed, and the consideration of the Army bill was resumed, when the amendment reimbursing the several States for advances made to the General Government in the war of 1812 was discussed at length. Without further action, the Senate adjourned. In the House, the Senate bill making provision for the return and support of the captured Africans was taken up. After much debate and opposition from Southern members it was carried by a vote of 121 against 56. A motion to amend the title of the bill, connecting it with the Colonization Society in Liberia, was lost. The resolution from the Committee on Elections, relative to the contest between Messrs. Blair and Barrett for the seat from the First Congressional District of Missouri was called up, but no action was taken thereon when the House adjourned.

The *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 23d, arrived here yesterday morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour has addressed a letter to the Utica *Daily Observer*, in which he declines to allow himself to be spoken of in connection with a nomination for the Presidency. He wishes be left free "to do battle against the spirit of meddling fanaticism, which has been so hurtful to the honor of our country, and so baneful in its effects upon public morality."

The Chamberlain troubles are drawing to a head. The counsel of both parties met yesterday, and agreed that Mr. Evarts, counsel for the Comptroller, should prepare a case to be submitted to the Supreme Court; the case so made to be binding on both parties.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday received and accepted the resignation of John A. Kennedy, and elected S. B. Dutcher in his stead. A communication was received from the Keeper of the House of Detention of Witnesses, showing that some witnesses have been detained 188 days in a case of "receiving stolen goods." A communication was received from the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, stating that they had appointed W. J. McAlpine Engineer, and asking the Board to appropriate $150,000 for building the bridge.

The Board of Councilmen met last night, and directed Broadway to be cleared of all obstructions prior to the 13th inst. They also directed the flooring of Essex Market to be made watertight at an expense of $2,500, without a contract—to which it is quite probable the Mayor or Comptroller will interpose a veto, as it is clearly against the provisions of the Charter.

At a regular meeting of the Historical Society last evening it was announced that the Abbott collection of Egyptian Antiquities had been purchased by the Society. An interesting paper on the United States War with Tripoli, by Hon. John A. Dix, was listened to with pleasure by a much larger audience than usually gathers in the Historical Society's Rooms.

Another chapter in the diabolical murders of Capt. Burr and the brothers Oliver and Smith Watts, on the oyster-sloop *E. A. Johnson*, was opened yesterday by the disclosures of Hicks to a gentleman who has taken much interest in his welfare since his imprisonment. He not only admitted having perpetrated the murders, but detailed the circumstances attending the tragedy. It is stated that, under the auspices of Marshal Rynders, the prisoner is engaged in preparing for publication a minute account not only of the murders on the sloop, but also of other crimes in which he has participated, to be issued for his wife's benefit after his execution.

The liquor-dealers charged with violation of the Sunday Law, to whom Judge Russell could afford to pay no attention on Friday last, were yesterday brought before Recorder Barnard in the Court of Sessions. At the earnest application of their counsel, Ex-Recorder Smith, the hearing of their cases was postponed till Friday, when they will positively be taken up. The defendants are nine in number, but they represent seventy-five alleged recusants. One case will probably be made the test question, and in the event of a conviction the others will plead guilty.

The will of the late Daniel Fanshaw came before the Surrogate yesterday, on application for probate. After providing liberally for his wife, with reversions to his grandchildren, he assigns, on his wife's death, shares of his property to the American and Foreign Christian Union, the New-York Tract Society, the American Seamen's Friend Society, the Reformed Low Dutch Church; between Fifth-avenue, Seventy-ninth-street and East River to the New-York Juvenile Asylum, to Mr. Pease's establishment on the Five Points, and to the Women's Hospital Association. A curious codicil gives his son an additional legacy of five lots of land, providing he does not use tobacco. Should he indulge in the use of that stimulant, the property is to be taken from him and devoted to building "A Home for Superannuated Sober Printers." The will is already contested by the heirs.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of New-York opened yesterday. Representatives frem nearly all the lodges of the Union were in attendance. The reading of the Worshipful Grand Master's Annual Report was the principal feature of the occasion. The meeting will be continued to-day.

The Stock market was heavy, and lower on the Railway Shares yesterday. New-York Central 81¼@82. State Stocks and Pacific Mail shares were firm. Money cheaper on short Discounts and at call. Exchange steady, 109⅝ on London. The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for May appear under our financial head. They show a diminished Import of Foreign Goods in the sum of $6,633,000 compared with May of last year, and the Export of Specie for the month is reduced in the sum of $5,892,000.

Cotton was inactive at languid prices. Flour was quiet, and the market favored purchasers. Wheat was in good demand at full rates. Corn was depressed and lower. Provisions were lightly dealt in. Rio Coffee was more active. Sugars, Molasses, Hay, Hops, Resin and Whisky more moderately inquired for. Other branches of business presented no really new features.

The Latest Political Discovery.—Mr. Everett's idea that the "Constitution without note or comment" is a sufficient platform for the Union Party, somewhat resembles the theory of a Western philosopher, who still flourishes, that the only way to avoid the strife and bitterness of contested elections is for all parties to agree upon the best man for the Presidency and then elect him. The same gentleman has a plan for growing rich, on which he dwells with great satisfaction. It consists in buying goods when the market is at its lowest, and when the prices reach the highest point, selling out without reserve. Now we think the "Union Party" might take a hint from these little suggestions. It is just as easy, as Mr. Everett will find, to get the American people to agree upon the best man for the Presidency as upon the true meaning of the Constitution. In fact, there is no limit to the application of this valuable discovery. While he is about it, he might as well get the public also to agree upon the true construction of every portion of the Bible, and all go to the same church; and induce the lawyers to concur in their interpretation of all statutes, charters, deeds, wills and contracts, and bring all the diplomatists into concord upon all points of the law of nations. All that is to be done is what the Union Party are now doing—ask them to be good enough to be of one mind, and have done with wrangling.

Mr. Sumner's Speech.

Kansas is certainly entitled to universal sympathy. She is the child of misfortune, and it is sometimes hard to say whether she suffers most at the hands of her friends or her foes. She has been struggling for a recognized existence now for four or five years. Her people have at last conquered a peace. They have defeated the worst designs of her enemies,—have succeeded in throwing off the heavy yoke which the slave-holding interest, aided by the Federal Government, struggled long and laboriously to fasten upon them, and have applied, with a Constitution of their own making, for admission to the Federal Union. The House of Representatives, with commendable alacrity, has granted the application; and the appeal now,—at the very heel of the session,—awaits the action of the Senate. Every consideration of expediency, as well as of justice, favors the admission. The Democratic majority has much to lose, and nothing of substantial value to gain, by refusing it,—and it was becoming a matter of some curiosity to know in what direction they could find motives for rejecting so just an application.

This is the moment selected by Mr. Sumner for making a speech, ostensibly in support of the application, but scarcely intended, and certainly not in the slightest degree calculated, to promote it. We printed that speech in all its fearful length,—fourteen columns of the closest type,—in the Times of yesterday morning. Those of our readers who have perused it will sustain us when we say, that it did not contain a single argument in support of the admission of Kansas,—that it did not even consider the merits of the application, or answer one of the objections by which it may be resisted. From beginning to end it was a vehement denunciation of Slavery. The labor of four leisure years seems to have been devoted by Mr. Sumner to collecting every instance of cruelty, violence, passion, coarseness and vulgarity recorded as having happened within the Slave States, or as having been committed by a slaveholder. Congressional debates, State codes, public meetings, newspaper files, and police reports, have been studied and collated with painful industry;—statistical tables have been ransacked for evidence of relative decay and inferiority on the part of the Slave States;—and the whole has been wrought into a speech, argumentative in form but purely denunciatory in fact and intention,—and apparently designed merely to sting and exasperate the slaveholding portion of his audience and of the country to the highest pitch of human endurance.

Now we would not underrate, and we certainly do not overrate, this sort of eloquence. A vigorous use of language—familiarity with sharp and corroding epithets—the ability to marshal offensive facts in the most offensive manner, are among the most common attributes of popular oratory. Mr. Sumner adds to them certain graces of style and expression, indicative of extended reading and considerable intellectual culture; though these are greatly weakened in effect by the pervading egotism and the painfully evident elaboration, which mark every sentence of his ambitious performances. But *what is the use* of all this denunciation? This is a very prosaic question—one which will doubtless provoke the scoffs of that class of politicians who suppose that they monopolize all there is extant of high principle. But it is one by which every practical statesman should be prepared to see his conduct tested. A Senator of the United States holds his seat for practical purposes. Legislation is a practical matter,—seeking practical ends by adequate and practicable means. Legislators are not preachers, nor essayists, nor prosecuting attorneys. There are certain things to be done,—certain measures to be accomplished, for the promotion of the public good:—and members of Congress are bound to do them. They abuse their station and betray their trust, when they sacrifice great objects of public utility to the gratification of personal passion, or the indulgence of private hatreds. If their speeches tend to no useful public end, they are worse than idle:—they involve a gross abuse of a high public station,—a serious betrayal of a grave public trust.

What had Mr. Sumner's fierce diatribe against Slavery to do with the question of admitting Kansas? The Constitution of that State excludes Slavery, and there is no proposition from any quarter to force it upon her people. Four years ago such an attempt was made,—and there was then a valid excuse for examining the character of the institution which it was proposed to incorporate with her social system. But that day has gone by, though Mr. Sumner does not seem to be aware of the fact. He talks to-day precisely as he talked in 1856. He ignores entirely all that has transpired since that time. He speaks as if the Federal Government were still endeavoring to force Slavery upon Kansas,—as if Atchison and Col. Titus, and the Federal Governors, Marshals and Judges were still distorting law, forging election returns and wielding the fagot and the sword, for the extermination of Freedom and the planting of Slavery upon the soil of Kansas. All these things have passed away. All these machinations have been thwarted and brought to naught. The settlers of Kansas have conquered their Freedom and secured their rights. They have prohibited Slavery forever from their limits, and there is not a Southern Senator bold enough to urge the rejection of Kansas on the ground that she will come in as a Free State. No one dreams that Kansas ever will become a Slave State. Whatever it may have been four years ago, the subject of Slavery is as foreign to Kansas to-day as it is to Massachusetts or Vermont. What possible service, then, could Mr. Sumner hope to render Kansas by his four hours' harangue on the abominations of Slavery and slaveholders? He certainly did not expect to secure a single additional vote for her admission. He could not hope to swell the general welcome which will greet her accession to the Confederacy. He might expect to drive still deeper the sting of disappointment and defeat into the hearts of those who find themselves beaten and humiliated in their endeavor to plant Slavery in Kansas;—but this is not a motive which any man holding the position of United States Senator would care to avow for his public action. It is a paltry motive always and everywhere;—it becomes disgraceful when it governs the conduct of a high public functionary.

But, aside from its utter irrelevancy to the Kansas question, what general good can be hoped for from such envenomed attacks upon the Slave States? Do they tend, in any way, to promote the public welfare? Do they aid in the least the solution of what every sensible man acknowledges to be the most delicate and difficult problem of this age? What useful end is served, on the one hand, by lashing the North into a paroxysm of hatred and indignation against an institution which is, by the confession of all parties, entirely beyond their control,—and, on the other, by goading the South into a settled and not unnatural resentment and contempt for advice thus insolently and offensively thrust upon them? We can understand perfectly that these outpourings of passionate vituperation gratify a certain class of minds, and are received in some quarters as manly and courageous tributes to sincere convictions of moral principle. But this is no fair test of their value. *What good do they do?* In what way do they tend to promote the public welfare? If the Government of a great country were merely a perpetual duel between contending passions,—if the wisdom, and justice, and prudent provision for the future which are essential to the government of States, were to be sought in the hot wrangling of intemperate factions, we could see the utility of such performances as those of Mr. Lovejoy and Mr. Sumner. But every one must know that passion always clouds judgment,—that a man is never so unsafe a guide as when he seeks to gratify private hatreds or give vent to personal resentments. These are the very things against which it is the duty of public men to be on their guard.

Mr. Sumner, we are quite aware, has personal reasons for special detestation and hatred of Slavery as an element of political influence. He has suffered grievous wrong and outrage at its hands, and it would be asking too much of human nature to expect that this should be forgotten or forgiven. But as Mr. Sumner himself takes pains to scorn this plea, we have no right to urge it on his behalf; nor can it justify any subordination of the public interest to the gratification of personal revenge. Mr. Sumner has been silenced for four years by a cowardly and infamous personal assault; it was natural enough that he should take occasion to show those by whom it was inflicted, that it had neither changed his convictions nor influenced him to suppress them. We do not think the demonstration was necessary, and we are quite certain it cannot produce any good result.

We have already far too much passion—too much violence—too much intemperance of feeling and expression, in our public councils. We greatly need more coolness and calmness of judgment—greater self-control, and a wiser consideration of the grave questions which demand the practical action of our public men.

A Skeleton Out of the Closet.

We publish to-day the most important papers relating to a grave case of domestic scandal which has for months past been disturbing the surface of society in a leading Western city. Upon the merits of this case we, of course, do not now propose to pronounce any opinion. The matter has been forced into the courts of law, and will there receive quite as thorough a ventilation as the interests of justice can demand, or as comports with the good of the community at large. But the story, as it now appears in the showing alike of the respondent and the complainant, must arrest the attention of the most thoughtless. It is not the common story of fashionable frivolity and reckless dissipation, which is so constantly invoked to point a moral and adorn a tale against the wicked people who wear Parisian silks, give balls, keep Lent, and build cottages at Newport or Saratoga. The parties in this affair have been living for years in the extremest decorums of one of the straitest of all religious communions. Theirs was like Mr. Thackeray's *Newcomes*, a highly respectable family; not given to worldlinesses, pomps and vanities, but discreet and sober in all its ways. A model family, of that quiet and prosperous middle class in which we are so constantly bidden to look for all the graces of a Christian life, and all the certainties of a tranquil and impregnable propriety.

Mr. Burch, the husband, was a banker, well-to-do in the world; a member of his Church; a teacher in Sunday-schools; a man bound by all his professions to an especial practice of all the higher virtues; bound to rule his own household—to be merciful, considerate, reasonable and just. His wife, of like ostensible tastes and habits with his own, had little to do with that gay Mælstrom in which cheap moralizers assure us that the virtue of the nation is fast and fatally being swallowed up. Her earthly estate is briefly, if not very elegantly, summed up in the following remarkable passage from a gushing letter, addressed to her by a pathetic and emotional clerk of her husband, in reply to her request to be permitted to know what was become of her children:

"Surrounded with every comfort and luxury this world could give—kind and most exemplary husband—affectionate and loving children—host of friends—a position second to none—the envy I may say of Chicago."

Such were the persons who are now become the "scandal" instead of the "envy" of Chicago. And what has their life been for years past while they were occupying this "position second to none?" If we are to believe the story of the husband, his wife has been living for years in the violation of her conjugal vows. Under his roof, within the constant reach of his affectionate and religious supervision, a woman, whose extreme weakness of character is apparent from the very "Confessions" which he compelled her to sign, and on which he now relies for her ruin, has been behaving with as little restraint upon her passions as if her husband had not been a member of the church, and a Christian father, but on the other hand a mere worldly banker, plunged in worldly pursuits, neglecting his domestic duties in the absorbing thirst of gold; keeping all the wakefulness of his mind and his eyes for the counting-house and the Exchange, reserving for his home only the fatigues of his spirit and the heaviness of his lids. If Mrs. Burch had been a French Countess, could she have found more liberty in the "gilded saloons of an effete aristocracy," than, on her husband's showing, she found in the decent parlors of a republican financier? Surely, if such things can be, in such places, it is not superfluous for us to inquire whether, after all, our Republican financiers invariably fulfill the whole range of their domestic duties; whether a man's obligations to his family and to society, assumed in the very act of organizing a family, are adequately discharged when he pays their bills, carries them to church, and insists on their eating their meals decently and in order.

If we accept Mrs. Burch's statement of the secret history of this unhappy household, darker questions rise upon the mind. Mrs. Burch's story reveals to us a long vista of secret brutalities, tyrannies and insults, veiled under a smiling surface of pious politeness to the world at large. We have the broomstick morally laid over the wife's shoulders in the morning, and the cards to a dinner-party issued in the afternoon. At home recriminations, abuse, sometimes positive physical violence, always moral intimidation of that slow and stealthy kind which tells so surely upon the sensitive organization of a nervous and irresolute woman. Abroad, all the signs of a perfect conjugal peace, and a truly "exemplary" domestic life. Years of this cruel hypocrisy culminate, at last, as Mrs. Burch avers, in a systematic attempt to put her out of her place as a wife, a mother and a member of society; and this attempt is carried into execution with all the circumstances of a conspiracy. If Mrs. Burch's assertions shall be sustained, we shall be gratified with the knowledge that an American banker, without a touch of noble blood in his veins, or the excuse of aristocratic license bewildering his moral conceptions, can build up for himself in the privacy of his "exemplary" home, a character combining all the attributes which have made the names of De Praslin and Clanricarde immortally notorious. If, on the other hand, Mr. Burch's complaint shall be favorably listened to by the Court, we shall be startled by a fresh lesson upon the impotence of respectability, wealth, pious professions and a "position second to none" to guarantee the honor of women, the rights of husbands and the peace of a home. In either case, with such a skeleton suddenly walking out of a highly respectable banker's doorway in a perfectly democratic city, ought we not to pause for a moment from our agreeable self-adulations, to ask ourselves whether there are not facts and tendencies in the current domestic life of the great Republic, which deserve a rather more serious consideration than they commonly receive from our bustling and prosperous generation?

Mexico and Mining.

The *Tribune* rejoices that the Mexican Treaty is dead, which is reasonable enough, inasmuch as the *Tribune* has been laboring for months in the van of the small partisan phalanx which has been bent on doing the deed. But the reasons which our contemporary gives for the joy that is in him curiously illustrate the profound ignorance in which all this zeal against Mexican Liberalism has been founded. The *Tribune* is glad that we are to give Mexico over to continued anarchy, because, among other things, "Mexico is a poor country." This proposition is at least refreshingly novel. To consider it for a moment, is to illustrate the importance of the commercial resources which we have sacrificed by throwing Mexico back into that gulf of anarchy, from which, with our helping hand, she might now have emerged. The valuation of the real estate of the United States after eighty years of prosperous national development, is only two and a half times greater in the average than that of similar property in Mexico, distracted by a lifetime of revolutions. The interior commerce of the Republic, in spite of no railways, poor highways, civil war and brigandage, amounts to $400,000,000 per year. The infant manufactures of Mexico produce nearly $100,000,000 per year. Her foreign commerce, so cavalierly contemned by our magnificent contemporary, amounts to nearly $60,000,000 per year; of which England has gradually monopolized nearly five-sevenths. With peace at home this commerce would be indefinitely increased, and under the provisions of the now rejected treaty, the greater part of that increase might be expected to be diverted to our own ports.

But the most important element to be considered in estimating the value to Americans of a stable order in Mexico and of friendly relations between that Republic and ourselves, is the prospect which would thus be opened to American enterprise and investment in the development of the natural wealth of New Spain. This "poor country," from her mines alone, sent into the circulation of the world, from the conquest down to 1856, no less than $2,636,745,951 of the precious metals, and principally of silver, a sum which the imagination fails to grasp, but which our opulent philosophers of the *Tribune* probably regard as a mere song of sixpence, not equal in value to a single "pocket full of rye." The produce of the silver mines of Mexico has fallen off since the war of independence; and awaits the touch of assured industry to regain its place in the trade of the world. The financial perturbations to which the vast efflux of gold from California and Australia has given rise, make the silver-mining countries of the world especially important at this particular stage of the world's commerce. The Director of the French Mint, in commenting upon the recent discoveries at Washoe, has recently expressed this idea in the strongest terms to his Government, and it is very certain that however "poor" a country may be, the possession of such argentiferous mines as literally honeycomb the soil of Central Mexico will invite thither, if order and security be guaranteed, an influx of capital and enterprise which must afford the best guarantee against its falling into absolute bankruptcy. Wherever the mining engineer arrests his divining-rod, there the capitalist is found at once on his traces. The London *Mining Journal* of May 5 chronicles the present season as unexampled for the vivacity and earnestness with which English capital has moved in this direction. In a single morning, certain important mining stocks have risen at the London Board from 10 to 20 per cent. And where has the mining interest fixed itself as in Mexico?

On our own Atlantic slope, mines of argentiferous galena, surrendered for years to the idle scratching of a few laborers, are now being organized under the impulse of the world's new demand. In a striking and interesting report on the great Silver Hill mine of North Carolina, Mr. Petherick, the mining engineer, denounces the "unminerlike and inefficient" manner in which the mine has for years been worked; and shows that, with all its indications of wealth, it has only been opened, after twenty years of occupancy, to the depth of 300 feet. The great mines of Mexico, at Zacatecas, at Guanajuato, at Guadalajara, at San Luis, are opened now to depths of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet. The mining system in vogue, the result of years of Spanish labor and thought, is so perfect that nothing but the introduction of steam machinery is needed to develop all its capacities, and to increase almost beyond computation the yield of the veins.

We suppose the *Tribune* would counsel us to dig for silver only in our own dominions. But dig wherever and as hard as we may, we shall not out-dig the swift growth of the increasing markets of the world. That alike on our Atlantic and our Pacific slopes, in California and in Carolina, we possess treasures of silver as well as of gold, is surely the poorest reason that can be given for refusing to make the silver of Mexico also more accessible to mankind. The stimulus of the Californian placers has given us Australia; and a new era of mining in Mexico would infallibly quicken the same industry throughout the United States with a power exactly proportionate to its brilliancy and its success.

The Mania for Poisoning.—The Borgian era seems to have been revived. Although the secret of the *Aqua Tofana* slumbers in the grave of the beautiful but pitiless Lucrezia, ratsbane, strychnine and hellebore may be readily obtained at the druggist's. And if a man is wearied of his mistress or his mother, if a son wishes by hastening his progenitor from the world to quicken his own succession to property, or if a woman desires to exchange the shackled condition of wifedom for the unfettered liberty of widowhood, they have but to step around the corner to the convenient apothecary. Poisons are sold as unrestrictedly as provisions; and if the mania for their use continues unabated, it is probable that ere another decade Toxicology will be taught as a necessary branch of education in our Common Schools.

Of all the many methods by which an individual may rid himself of obnoxious relatives or neighbors, poison is the favorite, and for many reasons. In the first place it seems to promise immunity from detection. Blundering physicians lay the sudden death occasioned at the door of some disease with an outlandish name, the morbid feeling of friends interferes to prevent an autopsy, and the body of the victim, in nine cases out of ten, is bundled into the earth, and buried with the crime. Again, there are many delicate souls that would shrink from the actual shedding of blood, perhaps faint at its sight, that can yet insinuate the poisonous sublimate into a pudding or a pie without doing the least violence to their refined sensibilities. And while it requires a strong hand to drive home the knife, or a cool determination to manipulate the trigger of a pistol, death, with the aid of poison, may be launched by the weakest arm and by the veriest coward.

The result of these fatal facilities, facilities which murderers seem very suddenly to have become conscious of, is found in every newspaper which we open. Here a wife has been poisoned, there a husband; now it is a single individual, and anon intelligence of the poisoning of a whole family comes to swell the horrid catalogue.

The rapid increase of this most dangerous and detestable of crimes demands that some means be adopted to check its further growth and spread. In the first place, let us suggest that the facility with which poisons are at present obtained should be materially lessened. Let it be made penal for a druggist to sell poison under any circumstances to a stranger, or even to a townsman, without some guarantee as to his intentions, and in no case let it be sold without the name of the buyer being registered and the date of the sale. At present our druggists are so accommodating that they would deal out a dozen pounds of strychnine at the request of a child or a lunatic, pocket the money therefor, and "ask no questions." Indeed, so ready are they to swell the mortuary list, that they not unfrequently give out a deadly poison when an innocuous medicine is asked for.

The Revolver in Domestic Circles.—"Southern life" was curiously illustrated the other day near Vicksburg, in Mississippi. Mr. Lee and Mrs. Lee are on a visit with Mr. Flowers, and do not agree very well. Mrs. Lee is playing chess with Mr. Flowers, and Mr. Lee is sitting behind him looking on. He suddenly comes to the determination to shoot Mrs. Lee, and draws a revolver and fires. Mr. Flowers rushes to the fallen lady, supports her with his left arm, and with the other, instead of staunching the wound, or administering stimulants, as a cold-blooded Yankee might have done, draws another revolver, and opens fire over his left shoulder upon the guilty husband, lodging five balls in that gentleman's face. The bodies were then removed, the blood washed up, and we presume Mr. Flowers reloaded his weapon to be ready for fresh accidents. The beauty of the story lies in the manner in which it illustrates the place which the revolver has taken in Mississippian families as a domestic utensil. Hosts and guests carry it in their bosoms at all hours of the day and night, just as beaux of the olden time used to carry the gold snuff-box, or as a modern belle carries her smelling-bottle. If anything goes wrong, out it comes, and a few bangs remove differences, quench animosities, put an end to strife and heart-burnings, and restore calm to everybody. Dining at a friend's table, with the full knowledge that he carries a "six-shooter" in his pocket, and that a number of circumstances may occur which would lead to his lodging all the balls in your body, and having your remains removed by the colored waiter, must be a curious and thrilling sensation.

A Word of Advice.—Mr. Waterbury has obtained from Governor Morgan an order for another term of the Oyer and Terminer, in order to do something towards clearing off the criminal calendar. If Mr. Waterbury had been in this City for the last three months, minding his legitimate business instead of electioneering at Charleston and elsewhere, this might not have been necessary. No man can take charge of the prosecution of criminal affairs in a City of the size of New-York and find time for anything else, if he does his duty honestly: and any such officer who felt as he ought to feel about the mass of untried indictments, which are now cumbering the shelves of the District-Attorney's office, would be ashamed to show himself in a political convention a thousand miles away. At the last Oyer and Terminer there was hardly anything done, owing to Mr. Waterbury's absence, and the General Sessions adjourned for the same reason. He will greatly oblige the public if he will in future leave President-making and the reformation of juvenile offenders to others, and confine himself rigidly to the prosecution of those persons whom the Grand Jury indicts, without reference to his own views upon the possibility of their reclamation.

Minor Topics.

—If a stranger, in endeavoring to delineate the idiosyncrasies of the Anglo-Saxon race, asserted, among other singular facts, that, next to the pleasure of seeing a man hung, they delighted in hearing him sentenced to death, the statement would excite universal execration, and yet he would state nothing more than the truth. The morbid desire to sup upon horrors, and indulge in that titillation of the nerves and curdling of the blood produced by contact with anything savoring of the gallows, appears to pervade all classes, high and low. From an æsthetical point of view there seems nothing especially attractive in the struggles of a man clutching at thin air for life, and yet men will go much further to see a criminal hung than to see a sinner baptised. One would imagine that there would be little music in the words which fall upon a man's life like the executioner's axe, and make him virtually dead while he yet moves and breathes; yet more crowd to hear the sentence of death drop from the Judge's lips than go to receive a benediction from Beecher. Familiarity with the gallows and its paraphernalia is a bad thing, and very often begets a closer acquaintance. A man does better by eschewing these thrilling vicinities until he receives a summons from the Sheriff which he cannot very well disregard.

—Rev. Baptist Noel, of England, is out with a pamphlet on the Prize Fight. He denounces the whole thing in most unmeasured terms, but describes it so technically, and with such vividness of coloring, that the *Morning Chronicle* thinks the reverend gentleman must himself have been an eye witness of the "mill." It is his opinion that unless all who were present repent of that particular sin they will be inevitably "condemned," to give the objurgation a milder form than that generally employed by divines. Between the impulse given to subterranean immigration by Mr. Noel and the Pope, Pluto will soon be under the necessity of enlarging his accommodations.

—An engraver in Chicago advertises "a large supply of letter-paper, ornamented with a well-executed head of Lincoln." Without meaning to disparage the Republican nominee, we must dispute the assertion that his head can be used for purposes of ornamentation—it belongs to the great list of things more useful than ornamental. And however "well executed" it may be, the head of Seward has certainly been executed much better.

—A Georgia paper defends Slavery upon biblical grounds, pronouncing it a divine as well as a peculiar institution. This proposition is suggestive of the reply made by Dr. Johnson, when, while violently denouncing Scotland, a gentleman interrupted him with, "But, you forget that God made Scotland." "True," rejoined the Doctor "but he made it for Scotchmen, Sir!" If God made Slavery, he assuredly made it for Georgia.

—The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* has "tried" some "Ambrosia whisky," and "can conscientiously pronounce it a very superior article," possessing a "rich mellowness." Its "rich mellowness" is well exhibited in a preceding paragraph, which announces Bell and Everett as the probable chiefs of the next Administration.

—The editor of the Detroit *Tribune* informs his readers that he has received a letter from a high source, which "places Mr. Blair's right to his seat beyond the shadow of doubt." Allow us to indulge in the hope that though Mr. Blair should be juggled out of his seat he will still preserve his honor.

Amusements.

If the Japanese are really coming to New-York, we beg them to come at once. Not for our own sakes particularly, nor yet for theirs. That they have been bored to death at Washington is tolerably clear, and not at all surprising, and we think it very likely that they have repaid their persecutors in kind. At least two fashionable *matinées* are already planned for their discomfiture in New-York—one a *fête champêtre* at a lovely country-seat less than a hundred miles from town; but as we are sure that those who entertain these orange-colored princes in petticoats will have their labor for their pains, it is not of them that we think in praying for the advent of the envoys of Niphon. For the fillip which their presence will, no doubt, administer to public amusements in general, and the Opera in particular, by swamping the City with strangers, who must have something to see and hear besides the bare legs of "Tommy" and the embroidered trowsers of Tommy's masters, we imprecate their coming.

The actual state of our audiences is indeed such as might well move a heart of stone. Orpheus himself could make no impression on them. Three *débuts* at once—three suns in one sky, and the sky itself a novelty, failed to fill the Winter Garden on Saturday. To be sure, the "suns" proved to be farthing rushlights, but how could the public know that such would be the case? "I Masnadieri" was murdered certainly, but a "master-piece" by Verdi deserved to be murdered in the presence of a sympathizing crowd. It was, in fact, done to death, so to speak, in a corner, and with hardly witnesses enough to prove the fact on the perpetrators. The Academy of Music, on Monday night, also offered a *début*, and with the *début à rentrée*, each worthy of a reception which neither received.

Madame Corbesi's *Paolina* in "Il Poliuto" was one of the real acquisitions of the last season. It is no metaphor to speak of the "splendor" of this lady's execution. She has a genuine musical enthusiasm and an unaffected dramatic power, which bring out all the finest effects of her *rôles* into the relief which belongs to them, apparently without an effort on her part. In the *Cavatina* of the first act, and in the *duo* of the third, Madame Corbesi renewed, on Monday night, her former triumphs. Such as the audience was, it comprised not a few of the persons most "fit and proper" to welcome a really gifted artist to the stage, and Madame Corbesi won more applause than bouquets; the inflexible sign, be it observed, of a genuine success.

As much, perhaps, ought to be said for Signor Musiani, who really proved himself a tenor, in the first place, moving us thereby alike to gratitude and astonishment, and, in the second place, a singer. His voice is clear, pure and powerful, without the full sweetness indispensable to the ideal perfection of the register to which it belongs: but neither shrill nor uncertain. He "sings with the spirit," too, and in the great *duo* of Monday night fairly swept the house before him by the vigor and fire of his delivery. For the "Trovatore," which is to be performed to-night, Signor Musiani has reserved his C in alt., a bit of musical gymnastics always effective enough, but really not at all necessary to the perfection of an artist's genuine fame, when introduced, *per fas aut nefas*, just for its own sweet sake.

Madame Corbesi has brought back with her Amodio, never in finer voice, not often so careful in execution as now; and Miss Phillips, who is rapidly advancing to the front rank of contralto singers. The steady improvement of this lady is not merely pleasant in itself, but a great encouragement to those who dream of an American *Conservatoire*. Susini's magnificent *basso* makes up, with the artists already named, a company strong enough to compel the good fortune which we heartily desire for them.

Meanwhile, in the Provinces, Patti, Brignoli and the rest are "recruiting" rather by their profits than by their repose. They are at this moment scattering pearls in Cincinnati. Miss Patti's sister, Miss Carlotta Patti, highly esteemed by all the connoisseurs of New-York as a pianist and a vocalist of the first force, has been invited to atone, to her sister's admirers, for her sister's absence by a concert, with which request she will shortly comply. The best operatic artists in the City will lend their talents to the setting of this new gem; and the musical public may therefore prepare itself for an exceptional "sensation."

The Theatres exhibit signs of life. Mr. Nixon has converted Niblo's from a garden by name into a garden by nature. He has hit upon the singular idea of making the audience actors for the moment, and throws open the stage for a kind of promenade. All "the men and women" who visit Niblo's, therefore, may realize how truly they are "merely players," and see themselves also as the actors nightly see them. However, the study of the boxes from the stage, novel as it may be, is not likely to be earnestly prosecuted, while the attractions of Miss Polly Marshall, the Nelson Sisters, a pretty ballet, and the "Racecourse of Love" make the stage so much better worth studying from the boxes. The new Niblo's is a success, and deserves to be. Of the "Japanese Embassy," a farce by Mr. Plunkett, produced at Miss Laura Keene's on Monday night, so much can hardly be said. The thread of the piece is a bare thread enough;—the old story of a bogus Ambassador imposing upon a silly old lionizer of the female sex. The leading parts are simply opportunities for Mrs. Wood and Mr. Jefferson, who make the most of them by antics of a sufficiently laughable, if not very artistic kind, and the only attempt even at a dramatic caricature in the play is the performance by Mr. Burnett of the travesty of a certain well-known religious and fashionable functionary in this City, whose praise is in Grace Church, and his name in all the ball rooms. The thing was well received by a very good-natured audience.

Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne made her *rentrée* on the New-York stage at the Winter Garden last night, in the character of *Pauline*. Despite the rainy April which lingers in the lap of June, a cordial and handsome audience greeted this accomplished lady. The "Lady of Lyons" is one of the crucial plays. Nothing is easier than to exaggerate its sentiment into sentimentality; nothing more difficult than to make *Pauline* human without making her contemptible. Mrs. Hayne conquers the difficulty gracefully, by force of a simple, innate tact, which is one of the rarest and most agreeable of artistic gifts. Mr. Jordan, whose *Claude Melnotte* is a kind of tradition, succumbs to the facility, and almost excuses the behavior of those wicked *Deschapelles* by the decided bad *ton* of his passion. The play was fairly cast, in the main, and was received with abundant favor. To-night Mrs. Hayne revives the lover of *Juliet*.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GREAT TORNADO.

Further Particulars of the Hurricane in Iowa —One Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost— Damage to Property Incalculable.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 5.

From telegraphic messages received here last night and this morning, we learn the following particulars in regard to the tornado of Sunday night:

The first that was heard of it was between Marion and Cedar Rapids, in Lynn County, Iowa, going northwest and southeast in three different currents, crossing the track of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad several times.

At Lisbon Station, the dépôt buildings and all the warehouses in the village were completely demolished.

A train of ten freight cars, heavily loaded, was lifted from the track bodily and dashed to pieces.

Before the tornado reached Lisbon it had killed sixteen persons. From there, one current of the storm passed north through Mechanicsville, demolishing everything in its course, and killing sixteen persons more.

Another current took in its course Onion Grove, killing in that vicinity seventeen persons. It then passed south of the railroad near De Witt, killing twenty-seven persons, sixteen of whom belonged to the family of THOMAS HATFIELD. The current then passed south of Rowmersa and Low-Moor, destroying the house of DAVID MILLARD, killing him and a portion of his family.

It then struck the town of Camanche, on the Mississippi River, at which point the loss of life is much greater than was at first stated. From all accounts there cannot be less than fifty-five killed at this place. Some reports state even a larger number, but the bodies cannot be found. There are also 125 wounded, some fatally, and 10 missing.

A large lumber raft from the Chippewa River, manned by a crew of twenty-four men, with two women on board, which was tied up opposite Camanche at the time of the tornado, was completely scattered, and twenty-one of the men and both women were lost.

The names of the dead at Camanche, as far as we have been able to obtain them, are as follows:

MRS. AMELIA DAVIS, and son.
G. C. WESTPHALL.
ELIZABETH WESTPHALL, and child.
HANNAH CUMAN.
MARY GRESHLEAF.
ELIZABETH RATHBONE.
D. WAGGONER.
D. SALTONBURY.
PHILIP PEPPER.
MARGARET FOSS.
MARY FOSS.
ELI MILSON,
MRS. GEORGE BARNHALL.
MRS. JAMES STALENBURG.
GEO. ARP.
H. MCKENDRICK.
JACOB MEYLE.
AUGUSTA MEYLE and child,
A child of G. W. CHASE.
A child of W. WHITE.
HERMAN WHITMAN.

And many others not yet identified.

Six persons in the family of H. SESSIONS, proprietor of the Millard House, were badly injured.

The tornado is known to have traversed a distance of ninety miles in Iowa, and seventy miles in Illinois, doing incalculable damage to property. The loss of life cannot be less than 150. During the entire day yesterday two trains were run every hour from Clinton to the scene of destruction, and through the aid of efficient Committees much relief has been rendered.

THE STORM IN MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 5.

The storm of Saturday evening was very severe at Alton, Ill. The total loss will probably exceed $100,000. The German Catholic Church is almost a complete wreck. The Episcopal Church lost its steeple, and is said to be almost a total loss, in consequence of the walls being cracked. The organ is also ruined.

The steeple of the Methodist Church fell through the roof, damaging the building to the amount of $3,000.

About the heaviest loss falls on Mr. FITCH, of the *Democrat* Office, whose loss is about $8,000.

The damage by the hail was considerable in all parts of the city, and there were many narrow escapes but no lives lost.

Northern Missouri also suffered extensively.

THE STORM IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 4.

A violent but brief wind-storm, accompanied with some rain, this afternoon did some damage here and on the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, destroying buildings, the crops of wheat and corn, uprooting forests, &c., in Bullitt and Marion Counties.

GALE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, June 4.

There was a terrible blow from southwest to northeast this morning, which unroofed a few houses, prostrated fences and chimneys, and damaged river steamers and sailing craft. No lives were lost.

POLITICAL.

LETTER FROM HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

UTICA, Tuesday, June 5.

The following letter from Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, in relation to the use of his name in connection with the Baltimore nominations, is published in the Utica *Daily Observer* of this afternoon:

To the Editor of the Utica Daily Observer:

Although I have at all times objected to the use of my name in connection with the nominations to be made by the National Democratic Convention, and you have also repeatedly, in the course of the past year, with my approval, contradicted in your journal the rumors that I was willing to take a place upon the National ticket, I find that I am still spoken of by the Press and individuals for the office of President and Vice-President. While I am gratified with the expressions of confidence and regard which I receive from the State and from other sections of our country, I deem it due to myself and others to state publicly that I do not wish a nomination for either office, and I have requested the Delegates from this Congressional District to withdraw my name in case it is presented to the Convention which will meet at Baltimore on the 16th inst.

In common with the mass of the Democratic party, I look forward with confident hope to the results of that Convention. I feel assured that if any fit and patriotic man shall be presented with unanimity, a certain triumph awaits us. The coming contest involves the highest interests of our people and the stability of our institutions, and I wish to be left free to do battle against the spirit of meddling fanaticism, which has been so hurtful to the honor of our country, and so baneful in its effects upon public morality.

(Signed,) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

THE RIVAL CONVENTIONS AT MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, June 5.

The Regular Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series that were soundly Southern, declaring "That we will take no step backward."

The DOUGLAS Convention also assembled here to-day. The attendance was large, and the excitement great. During the first part of the proceedings there was considerable yelling, whistling, hisses, &c. Mr. COOPER, of Cherokee, made an angry speech, severely denouncing such scenes of disorder and annoyance.

ROBERT M. PATTON, of Lauderdale, was the temporary Chairman.

Hon. J. E. SAUNDERS is the permanent President of the Regular Democratic Convention.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Tuesday, June 5.

The Regular Democratic State Convention adjourned to-day. It was resolved that in case of a withdrawal from the Baltimore Convention, the Louisiana delegates are authorized to unite with the Richmond Convention.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN MICHIGAN.

FLINT, Mich., Tuesday, June 5.

The Fourth District Republican Convention was held here to-day, and ROWLAND E. TROWBRIDGE was nominated for Representative to Congress.

LOCAL ELECTIONS.

AT WASHINGTON D. C.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 5.

The friends of Mayor BERRET claim his re-election to the Mayoralty by a small majority, but Mr. WALLACH contests it on the ground of illegal votes. There is much excitement on the subject.

AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, June 4.

The city election took place to-day, and resulted in the choice of H. M. WELCH, the Democratic candidate for Mayor.

The city is in busy preparation for the great Medical Convention, which begins to-morrow. No pains or expense have been spared to give to strangers a hospitable reception.

AT LEXINGTON, MO.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Tuesday, June 5.

The municipal elections yesterday passed off quietly. Major BOW A. VIRTCH, Independent, was re-elected Mayor by 96 majority. VIRTCH was elected as the Democratic candidate last year, over SYLVATUR, Opposition, by about 75 majority.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 5.

The municipal elections yesterday passed off quietly. JOHN F. MONROE, the American candidate, was elected Mayor by 1,000 majority.

Later from Havana.

THE DE SOTO AT NEW-ORLEANS—EXECUTIONS—MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 5.

The steamer *De Soto*, from Havana on the 2d inst., has arrived.

On the morning of the 2d inst. four men convicted of murder were garroted, in the presence of 20,000 persons.

Sugar was unchanged, with a moderate demand. The stock was 300,000 boxes, against 390,000 boxes at the same time last year.

Exchange on London 12⅛@13 per cent. premium.

New-Hampshire Legislation.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MEETING TO-DAY.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, June 5.

The Legislative Republican caucus, to-night, nominated CHAS. H. BELL for Speaker of the House; EDWARD SAWYER, Clerk; for President of the Senate, GEORGE TOWLE; G. CUMMINGS, Clerk.

The Democratic caucus nominated PAUL J. WHEELER for Speaker of the House, and T. J. SMITH for Clerk.

At the latter caucus speeches favorable to union and harmony at Baltimore were made.

Gov. GOODWIN delivers his message Thursday next.

The Legislature assembles to-morrow. The Senatorial election takes place next week. Hon. DANIEL CLARK will probably be reëlected. The session will probably be short.

The Case of Rev. Mr. Harden.

MOVEMENT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW-JERSEY FOR A WRIT OF ERROR.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, June 5.

The June Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-Jersey convened this morning at 10½ o'clock in Trenton, with Associate Judges HAINES, VAN DYKE and WHELPLEY. In the case of Rev. J. R. HARDEN, now under sentence of death for the murder of his wife last year, is counsel, Mr. J. G. SHIPMAN, will make application to the Court to-morrow morning for a writ of error. At the present time a great deal of sympathy is manifested in Warren County, N. J., in behalf of the condemned, more particularly by the Methodists. HARDEN appears cheerful and converses freely with all who visit him.

The Knight Templars of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Tuesday, June 5.

At the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knight Templars of the State of New-Jersey, held at Trenton on Tuesday, the 5th day of June, 1860, the following officers were elected and installed: Theophilus Fiske, R. E. Grand Commander; John Hilton, V. E. Deputy G. Commander; W. W. Goodwin, E. G. Generalissimo; G. B. Edwards, E. G. Captain General; E. P. R. Applegate, E. G. Senior Warden; S. J. Corson, E. G. Junior Warden; A. G. Girkson, E. G. Treasurer; C. G. Milnor, E. G. Recorder; T. Garnett, E. G. Standard-bearer; S. Fort, E. G. Sword-bearer; Amos Horrell, E. G. Captain of Guards.

Fires.

OIL FACTORY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 5.

GRAHAM'S oil factory on Filbert, near Twenty-first-street, was destroyed by fire this morning, and the adjoining houses were considerably damaged. The loss is heavy.

Mr. GRAHAM'S establisment included a meat packery, lard oil factory, lard refinery, stables, cooper shops, salting and smoke houses. Loss $40,000—covered by insurance.

Death of Hon. S. D. Ingham.

TRENTON, Tuesday, June 5.

Hon. SAMUEL D. INGHAM, one of our most esteemed citizens, died this morning, aged 81 years. Mr. INGHAM was a native of Pennsylvania, and Representative from that State in Congress, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. JACKSON. A truer patriot or purer statesman has rarely passed from among us. His funeral will take place on Friday, at 9 A. M.

Departure of the Pony Express.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Tuesday, June 5.

The Pony Express left here on Saturday night for San Francisco at the usual hour, taking out a fair number of dispatches and a full mail. Among the dispatches was one of instructions from the War Department, ordering all sufficient force to be sent immediately from Camp Floyd to protect and keep open the route.

The Moses Taylor for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday June 5.

The steamship *Moses Taylor* left here to-day for Havana and New-York with $100,000 in specie.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 5.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$36,581,700
Loans and Discounts	61,585,700
Specie	6,192,500
Amount due from other Banks	8,366,500
Amount due to other Banks	9,173,000
Deposits	20,656,000
Circulation	6,890,700

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady; demand moderate for the home, interior and Eastern trade; sales at $5 25 for extra State, and $6 75@$7 for favorite double extra Oswego brands. WHEAT firm; sales last night, 6,000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 10; and to-day, 3,000 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 16, and 1,200 bush. white Canadian at $1 45. CORN unchanged; sales 7,000 bush. yellow Western at 57¼c.; 8,000 bush. Indiana at 57c. OATS nominally 37c. for Canadian. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady at 26c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, and 6½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—14,600 bush. Corn; 1,700 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 19,000 bush. Wheat.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand and steady; sales 700 bbls., at $4 80 for superfine; $5 25 for Extra State and Canada; $5 25@$5 50 for extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 50@$5 75 for extra Ohio and Indiana; $6@$6 50 for double extras. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN dull and drooping; sales 15,000 bushels at 50c.@53c. for sound to prime Illinois. WHISKY nominal, at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS—40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 3,000 bushels Wheat; 60,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR heavy. A rain storm prevailed nearly all day, checking outside operations. Transactions in Flour only retail lots. WHEAT, in light home milling demand; sales 800 bushels nice white Indiana at $1 48; 1,050 bushels do., and 1,000 bushels white Michigan on private terms. Very little CORN is offering afloat; sales are in car lots at 61½c.@62c. OATS—Sales 15,000 bushels at 39c.@39½c. for Canada East, and 41½c. for Canada West and State. WHISKY—Sales 185 bbls. at 21½c.21¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 5.

COTTON dull; sales to-day, 2,000 bales; prices irregular; sales of the three days, 6,500 bales; receipts of three days, 20,000 bales, against 700 bales the same time last year. Receipts ahead of last year, 400,000; receipts of all Southern ports ahead of last year, 792,000 bales. SUGAR buoyant at 7¼c.@8c. for fair to fully fair. FLOUR steady at $5 75@$5 87½. COFFEE firm at 13½. Freights and Exchange unaltered.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 5.

FLOUR very dull; market unsettled. WHISKY 17¾c. Mess PORK, $17 75; sales 150,000 lbs. bulk SHOULDERS, 6¾c. LARD, 11c.@11¼c. Money in fair demand. Sight Exchange on New-York, ½ ₱ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 5.

FLOUR quiet, but firm; no sales. Howard-street held at $5 62½; Ohio and City Mills, $5 50. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 36@$1 40; White, $1 55@$1 65. CORN firm; Yellow, 70c.@72c.; White, 73c.@75c. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY dull, at 21c.@21¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 5.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm. Sales 2,000 bushels; Red, $1 34@$1 40; White, $1 50. CORN dull; Yellow, 67c.@69c. PROVISIONS dull; MESS PORK, $18 50@$18 75. LARD firm, in barrels, at 12¼c. WHISKY dull at 20½c.@21½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 5.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95¾; Reading Railroad, 20½; Morris Canal, 55¾; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Nine persons in the Leavenworth, K. T., jail lately made an unsuccessful effort to escape. They had sawed their manacles, provided themselves with ropes twisted from their bed-clothes, and made an excavation through the prison wall, which they had concealed with a piece of brown paper. The jailor, however, anticipated their movements and frustrated their attempts to escape.

New-Jersey.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—A regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held last evening at the Lyceum, the President, Alderman HARDENBERGH, in the Chair, and a quorum. The Committee on Public Grounds reported a programme for the celebration of the Fourth of July, which was adopted, viz.: A national salute at sunrise, 12 o'clock M., and at sundown; fire-works and music in the evening. The whole at a cost not to exceed $500. An ordinance amendatory to the Police Ordinance was adopted, providing for the appointment of an additional aid and four policemen. The TAX Ordinance was taken from the table, read, and again laid upon the table until the Salary Ordinance is adopted. The Salary Ordinance was taken up, and after being partially considered, the Board adjourned.

A LAUNCH BY MOONLIGHT.—Capt. DEGROOT'S two new steam-propellers, *Resolute* and *Defiance*, were successfully launched from the ship-yard of B. C. TERRY, at Keyport, N. J., on Monday evening, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock. On account of the shallowness of the water, and the unusual sharpness and depth of the boats, a large number of empty hogsheads were fastened to the bottom of each boat, and were fully successful in floating them into deeper water. The launch was witnessed by a large concourse of citizens of Keyport and the surrounding country.

Obituary.

DEATH OF HON. SAMUEL D. INGHAM.

Hon. SAMUEL D. INGHAM died yesterday at Trenton, at the advanced age of 81 years. Few persons, either in public or private life, have been more esteemed than was this gentleman. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1779, and was a representative from that State in Congress from 1813 to 1818, and from 1822 to 1829, when he was appointed by President JACKSON, Secretary of the Treasury. He was largely interested in the removal of deposits from the United States Bank. Originally an uncompromising Democrat, he joined the Republican Party on its formation in 1855, and was an ardent supporter of FREMONT in the last campaign.

Note from Police Inspector Folk.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF POLICE,
No. 6, Basement of City Hall, Brooklyn, June 5.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper I am accused of using profane and indecent language at the time of the conflict between the Police and the parties assembled at Willett's Point to witness the prize-fight between WOODS and KING; this I deny and pronounce false.

As an act of justice I request your insertion of this denial. Yours, &c.,

JOHN S. FOLK, Inspector of Police.

The following Letter, relative to BRANDRETH'S PILLS, demands attention from INVALIDS:

HAMMONTON, N. J., May 7, 1860.

DR. BRANDRETH—*Dear Sir:* I have long wanted to write to you, and express my gratitude for the beneficial effects that have been experienced in my own family, and in hundreds, aye, thousands of others, by the use of Brandreth's Pills. The first year my lamented friend Brockway sold your Pills in Boston, 1833, I called at his office. I was then in a declining state of health, and my friends, as well as myself, supposed that my earthly voyage would soon terminate. Mr. Brockway urged me to take the Brandreth Pills, but having used so much medicine, with no good effect, I was more inclined to let nature take its course, and calmly submit to my fate. Mr. B. offered to give me one dozen boxes, if I would take them as prescribed. By this I saw he had great faith in them, and I finally consented to take them, but not as a gift. I went home, and went at it most hopelessly. After taking one box I began to feel better. Well, Sir, when I had used up my twelve boxes I was, apparently, a well, healthy man—my weight having gone from 131 pounds up to 152 pounds. I then ordered a supply, and between that time and the present, I have retailed three thousand dollars worth of these invaluable Pills, and am quite sure that I have thereby been instrumental in saving not hundreds, but thousands of lives.

Yours, truly, C. J. FAY.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at No. 294 Canal-st., and No. 4 Union-square, and by respectable dealers generally. Price 25 cents.

The Lactonah

is composed of the quintessence of Camphor, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Myrrh and Asiatic Herbs, of singular efficacy in all cases where a stimulus is required.

It warms from centre to surface. In bowel affections, whether from excitement or other causes, the LACTONAH imparts immediate relief, and is invaluable for both children and adults.

It is pleasant to take, and warranted to be as recommended. No family should travel without this most indispensable protection.

Sold at 50 cents per Bottle,

at No. 4 Union-square, No. 294 Canal-st., No. 296 Bowery, and by all dealers.

Moffat's Life Pills.—IN COSTIVENESS, BILLIOUS and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, acute and chronic; bilious fever and fever and ague, and obstinate headaches, these pills have proved a certain and speedy remedy. Dr. MOFFAT'S Phœnix Bitters will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, nervous complaints of all kinds, organic affections, palpitation of the heart, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs.

Sold by all druggists.

WM. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor,
No 335 Broadway, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

$40. Parker Sewing-Machines. $40.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, RAPID AND NOISELESS.

Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c. Office No. 469 Broadway. Agents wanted. VERNON & CO.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Is a public benefaction."—*Boston Transcript.*
"Is preëminently adapted to family use."—*Phil. Jour.*
Price $30. No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

John B Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings,
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Youths' and Misses' Shoes.—It is a mistake to suppose that CANTRELL, of No. 813 Broadway, sells only ladies' gaiters, boots, slippers, shoes, &c., of superior quality. He also sells misses' and youths' shoes, boots, &c., of every description.

Rupture Radically Cured by Dr. Riggs' Water-proof Multipedal Truss. Also, a new Truss for Varicocele, superseding suspensory bandage, and resulting in permanent relief. Astor House, Barclay-st.

Grandjean's Hair Composition.—40 years' experiment on the human hair, for its embellishment and treatment.

Astor-place, near Broadway.

Hats and Caps for Gents and Children.—The largest and most elegant variety in this City. Beautiful Straw Goods for Misses and Children.

KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Leary & Co.'s Successors.—HUNT & DUSENBURY call the attention of their customers and the public to their present beautiful style of Summer Hats. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Geo. B. Sloat & Co.'s Celebrated Elliptic Lock Stitch and Shuttle Sewing Machine.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 490 Broadway

MARRIED.

FORD—WARD.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 5, by Rev. Edward Anthon, HENRY WILLIAM FORD and EMILY LOUISA WARD, daughter of Augustus Henry Ward, Esq., all of this City.

LEE—ANTHAUSE.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 5, by Rev. Dr. HUTTON, WILLIAM F. LEE to HELEN LOUISA, daughter of S. B. ANTHAUSE, Esq.

SEAVER—HAULENBEEK.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, June 5 at the Second Presbyterian Church by Rev. Jos. Few Smith, D. D. J. ALFRED SEAVER, of New-York, to MARY E., daughter of G. Haulenbeek, of the former place.

LIVINGSTON—DIBBLEE.—At Clermont, N. Y., on Thursday May 31, in St. Luke's Church, by Rev Henry De Koren, MONCRIEF LIVINGSTON, of Crestline, Ohio, to ESTHER HARVEY, daughter of Richard H. Dibblee, of Clermont.

DIED.

FOLWELL.—In this City, on Monday, June 4, LAURA, infant daughter of Rev. J. T. and T. Folwell, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of the parents, No. 90 East 51st-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

PECK.—In this City, on Monday morning, June 4, at his late residence, No. 104 East 28th-st., Dr. CHARLES A. PECK, aged 38 years.

His friends, the friends and relatives of his family, also the members of Arcana Lodge, and of Kane Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and members of the Fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Rev Dr Montgomery's Church of the Incarnation, corner 28th-st. and Madison av., likewise the Masonic burial services, at Cypress Hills Cemetery, on Wednesday, June 6, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WILLMOTT.—In this City, on Monday, June 4, JAMES WILLMOTT, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, June 6, at 8 o'clock A. M., without further notice, from his late residence, No. 49 Essex-st. His remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

RUSHTON.—In this City, on Monday, June 4, ELLEN, wife of Joseph Rushton, in the 38th year of her age.

Their friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 312 Spring st., on Wednesday, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HALLETT.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 5, WM. K. HALLETT, in the 58th year of his age.

The funeral will take place, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 3d-av. and 10th st., on Thursday morning, at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BRADY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 5, of disease of the heart, ROBERT BRADY, aged 30 years.

Funeral service will take place, at his late residence, No. 51 West 10th-st., corner Waverly-place, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

FEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 5 CLARENCE D., youngest son of Asa W. and Amanda M. FEY, aged 4 years, 9 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 91 St. Mark's-place, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

GRAY.—In this City, on Monday, June 4, very suddenly, STEPHEN FRANCIS, only son of Stephen H. and Georgie M. Gray, and grandson of Capt. F. S. French.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No 166 East 15th-st.

HUSTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 5, MARY GEORGINA, daughter of James and Mary Huston, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 199 East 26th st., to the Cemetery at 11th-st.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 5, CHARLIE PLACE only child of George S. and Susan R. Williams, aged 4 years, 10 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HARING.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 5, of disease of the heart, JOHN S. HARING, of the firm of J. S. Haring & Co.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 108 East 39th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, June 6, at 5½ o'clock, without further invitation.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, June 4, ALICE BROWN FAY, daughter of Rev. C. H. Fay, and adopted daughter of J. C. and H. Brown, aged 12 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her father, are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of J. C. Brown, No. 41 Smith-st., without further invitation.

BROWN.—At Yorkville, on Tuesday, June 5, SUSAN P., wife of James R Brown, of disease of the heart, aged 44 years and 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Yorkville Baptist Church, 83d-st., this day, (Wednesday,) June 6, at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

BURNETT.—At Jersey City, on Monday, June 4, LEWIS M. BURNETT, aged 64 years, formerly of Newark, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, June 6, at No. 57 Montgomery st., Jersey City, at 12 o'clock M., and at the Bridge-st. Church, in Newark, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PLUMPTON.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, June 5, JOSEPH PLUMPTON, Colonel of the 1st Regiment of U. S. Infantry, in the 74th year of his age.

His funeral will take place, at Governor's Island, at 3 o'clock P. M. this day, (Wednesday.) His friends are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

ADAMS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, June 5, at the residence of his father in-law, C. Beatty, Esq., BENJAMIN ADAMS, late of Brooklyn, L. I.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at Mr. Beatty's residence, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, on the following day by the boat leaving Elizabeth at 9:15 A. M.

WOODBRIDGE.—At Little Falls, Herkimer County, N. Y., on Thursday morning, May 31, most peacefully, in Christian hope, Mrs. JANE E. WOODBRIDGE, wife of Wm. E. Woodbridge, and daughter of the late Rev. John Rogers, aged 35 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 267, June 5, 1860.
26, 58, 30, 53, 34, 31, 25, 3, 27, 36, 33, 37.
Class No. 268, June 5, 1860.
57, 18, 37, 26, 35, 8, 74, 22, 61, 51, 16, 25, 54.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 5, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

SCROFULA,
SALT-RHEUM,
EFFECTS OF MERCURY,
SCURVY,
SKIN DISEASES,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEVER SORES,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Or ANY DISEASE arising from an impure state of the Blood, can be permanently eradicated from the system by the use of Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Thousands can vouch for its efficacy in those complaints.

No. 41 FULTON-ST.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW STORY,
THE BEAUFORTS,
By L. AUGUSTUS JONES,
"Author of "The Scout of the Mohawk,"
Will be commenced
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN,
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

MY FRIEND, WHY DO YOU ALLOW those UNSIGHTLY BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, SORES and ERUPTIONS to remain on your face and skin? They are only caused by the impure state of your blood, and can be speedily removed by the use of two or three bottles of Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. It is the only really GENUINE BLOOD PURIFIER in the world. TRY IT.
No. 41 FULTON-ST.

A PURE ARTICLE OF WHISKY.

For medical and private use, distilled in Bourbon County, Ky., expressly for us. Recommended by all physicians.

BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 PARK ROW.

F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 FRANKLIN ST.

Have made arrangements with the undersigned to supply the trade with

MILLS' BOURBONIA MILLS' BOURBONIA

At their prices, and take pleasure in stating that it can be relied on as being pure and of the best quality of Whisky.

It is an excellent remedial agent for all pulmonary complaints, and will cure asthma, bronchitis, &c.

MILLS' BOURBONIA MILLS' BOURBONIA

Is sold by every druggist at seventy-five cents per bottle.

JOHN MILLS & CO., Proprietors, No. 14 Broadway.

WATER COOLERS! WATER COOLERS!! WATER COOLERS!!!

For offices, banks, steamboats, hotels and private houses. Water Coolers, both plain and ornamental, of superior quality—will not rust or corrode. Prices less than heretofore. At wholesale and retail by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

THE GRAEFENBERG PILLS AND GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT will cure Scrofula, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Burns, Scalds and all Old Sores, Bruises and everything with inflammation.
Sold by all druggists.

A BRILLIANT AND READABLE NUMBER.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

For this Week contains a

SUPERB PORTRAIT OF GARIBALDI.

A FINE MAP OF THE KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS OF THE CITY OF NAPLES AND MESSINA.

A SPIRITED DRAWING OF A MILITARY ENCAMPMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

And many other

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Besides

THE WOMAN IN WHITE. (Continued.)

CAPTAIN BRAND. (Continued.)

TENANTS AT NO. TWENTY-SEVEN. A Charming Tale, Illustrated.

UNFORGOTTEN WORDS. A Touching Story.

LAMBDA HERCULIS.

WHAT IS A SALAMANDER?

THE LOUNGER.

HUMORS OF THE DAY.

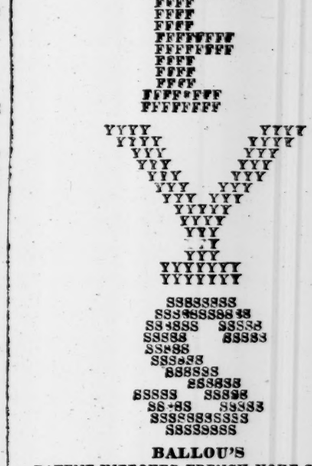
WEEKLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

EDITORIALS, &c., &c.

COMICALITIES.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, Price Five Cents.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.
NO. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.



BALLOU'S
PATENT IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS.

Any one desiring to send us their measures per mail, for our Shirts, can do so, and we will return them when finished, by express, at $15, $18 and $24

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, JUNE, 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS FRONTING ON BROADWAY, EIGHTH-AVENUE, FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREETS,

on liberal terms of payment.

☞ Maps and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, 10TH-AV., 86TH AND 87TH STS.,

Being part of the estate of the late JOHN ADAMS, Esq.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 6th June, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 59 lots, as follows:

ON BROADWAY—8 lots, east side forming entire front between 86th and 87th sts., (including two corners.)

ON 10TH-AV.—20 lots, east and west sides, between 86th and 87th sts., including 5 corners. On these lots is a large barn or stable.

ON 86TH ST.—6 lots, north side, between Broadway and 10th-av., including valuable house of the late Mr. Adams. Lots 25x100 ft.

ON 86TH-ST.—5 gore lots, south side, opposite above.

ON 87TH-ST.—5 lots, north side, east of 10th av.

ON 87TH-ST. (100 ft. Wide)—5 lots, south side, 100 feet east 10th-av., together with 4 large gores in the rear.

ON 87TH-ST.—6 lots, south side, between Broadway and 10th-av.

The whole property lying on Broadway and 10th av., and mostly on 86th st., presents as fine an opportunity for investment as can be found in any tract of similar extent now for sale in the XIIth and XXIId Wards. TITLE OLD AND INDISPUTABLE. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND IMPORTERS'

TRADE SALE OF HARDWARE,

ON EIGHT MONTHS' CREDIT.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.

will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 13 and succeeding days, until the whole is sold, sale to commence each day at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,

upwards of $400,000 worth of

ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.

Catalogues are now ready and can be had at the office of the Auctioneers.

Goods will be ready for examination on Monday, June 11. A supplementary catalogue will be issued three days before the sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 130 Broadway.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE MIRRORS, PIANOS, &c.

THE PROPERTY OF A FAMILY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at 162 WEST 32D-ST., the furniture in the above house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, etageres, piano, music cabinet, secretary and bookcase, large mantel and pier mirrors, paintings, tapestry and ingrain carpets, lace and brocatel curtains, oil-cloths, oak-bedstead, extension table and chairs, hall stand, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, crockery and glassware, mantel ornaments, &c. Terms cash, and a deposit required from all purchasers unknown.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, June 6, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, at 11 o'clock, a collection of elegant modern oil-paintings, comprising works of rare merit by eminent and well-known artists, viz.: fine marine, by that celebrated Van Beest; one superb interior, by H. Morgan; several choice landscapes, by Hekking, Dias, B. Ness, Willcars, Richard, Sourny, and other distinguished living artists. The above are a beautiful collection, and will be positively sold without reserve. They will be on exhibition in our salesroom on Monday and Tuesday previous to the sale, and the public are respectfully invited to examine them.

By LOCKWOOD BROS., No. 45 Murray-st.

THIS DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK,

200 CASES MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS.

100 CASES WOMEN'S, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S do. THE TRADE IS INVITED.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 6 and 7, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., the elegant sale of Carara Marble Statuary, &c., consisting of Hebe, Grecian and Neapolitan; beautiful urns and tazzas, marble fruit-dishes, elegant marble fountains with serpent handles, card receivers, supported by swans; elegant carved figures, under glass shades; dancing girls, Venus, after Canova; the three Graces, Innocence, marble fruit, large vases, varying from 2 to 8 feet high; carved Roman Bandigini vases; also, about 40 pieces of real Carrara busts and groups, all being the importation of Signor G. B. Pandolfini. Persons purchasing at this sale can have their goods packed at a trifling expense, to go to any part of the world.

ADAM H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 29, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 245 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1859, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1860; interest payable in New-York, February 1st and August 1, hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place. Dated May 29, 1860.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, OFFICE DESKS, SEWING MACHINES, CURTAINS, CHINA, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY (Wednesday,) June 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 105 Fulton-st., near Nassau, a large assortment of good office furniture, of various kinds, office tables, &c. Also, rosewood and mahogany furniture, centre and other tables, hair mattresses, carpets, cribs, cradles, mirrors, oil paintings, richly gilt China dinner sets, marble-top centre tables, in rosewood and mahogany, oak and curled-maple chairs, &c., &c. Also, one very fine sewing machine. Also, 10,000 segars, various brands. Also, one druggist's case of drawers. Sale peremptory.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer, Salesroom 141 Broadway.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites in brocatel, hair-cloth or plush; rosewood, marble-top side or corner etageres, secretary and library bookcases, centre and pier tables French plate pier and mantel glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved and plain rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, black walnut and oak sideboard, dining-room and office chairs, oak and black walnut extension tables, lounges and easy chairs, mattresses, bedding, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 14 MULBERRY-STREET, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 8, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

MULBERRY-ST.—The valuable lot, together with the three-story brick store thereon, No. 14 Mulberry-st., east side, near Chatham-st. The lot is 20 feet 2 inches in width in front, 14 feet in the rear, 92 feet 9 inches in depth on the north side, and 91 feet 8 inches in depth on the south side. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps of the property and further particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office, No 3 Pine st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING BUILDings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 6, at 7½ o'clock, Theological and miscellaneous library, consisting of valuable books in Theology, Divinity, Biblical Literature, &c. Also, choice works in miscellaneous literature, including expensively illustrated books; among them are Finden's Royal Gallery, proof impressions of the plates, folio, ½ morocco; Darley's Illustrations of Macpherson, oblong 4to., full morocco; beautifully illustrated and richly bound copies of the Poets, &c., &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 41 Cortlandt-st., comprising a general variety of desirable goods; also, about 3,000 pairs of women's copper nailed boots. Catalogues and samples on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a coupe rockaway, shifting top, with pole and shafts, in good running order, made by Wood & Tomlinson.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 454 Canal-st., all the genteel furniture of a family going in the country. Fine carpets, beds, bedding, parlor suites, China, glass, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Br'dway.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, three rosewood pianofortes, made by Geib & Jackson, to be peremptorily sold without reserve.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & CO., No. 16 Courtlandt-st., prime fresh goods, adapted to City or country trade.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE SALE OF THE property on Broadway, 10th-av., 86th and 87th sts., being part of the estate of John Adams, deceased, advertised by us for sale this day, is postponed until the 20th inst., at the same time and place.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT,
Manufacturer,
No. 159 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New York.
☞ A large assortment always on hand.

HAZLETON & CO., No. 577 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Respectfully invite attention to their stock of
FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,
now offering
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Furniture made to order.
ALSO SPRING BEDS, PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE, HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 217 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway. WARREN WARD.

FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED AND Grained Chamber Furniture, in all colors and styles; also Bedding of every description. Every article warranted as represented. E. C. WOODBRIDGE, Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., 8 doors from Canal.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS AND CRIBS, cottage bedsteads, Spring, hair, and other mattresses; invalid beds and lounges, recommended by the faculty, cheap for cash, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, in the basement.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND PRIVATERING AGAIN.—At the meeting to-morrow there will be submitted a majority and a minority report on the subject of the answer to be given to the letter of the President of the United States in relation to the question of immunity of the Ocean and Privateering.

A MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER.

WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1860.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Union on THURSDAY, June 7, at 8 o'clock P. M. A resolution will be offered authorizing the sale and purchase of Real Estate for the permanent location of the Institute.

HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Teachers' Association will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. All teachers are cordially invited to attend.

HENRY W. DUNSHEE, President.
GEO. F. WICKES, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION—Meets at the rooms of the Institute, Cooper Union, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Gas Burning*, continued. All who take an interest in this important subject are especially invited. Admission free.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Junk and Bottle Dealers of New-York and Brooklyn will be held at Hibernian Hall, No. 42 Prince-st., on THURSDAY, 7th inst., at 8 P. M. All those interested are invited to attend.

POLITICAL.

GRND REPUBLICAN RALLY.
RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Republicans of the City of New-York and its vicinity are invited to meet at

THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

on THURSDAY EVENING, June 7, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their approbation of the nomination of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
AND
HANNIBAL HAMLIN
for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The meeting will be addressed by
Judge TRACY of California, Gen. BENJ. F. BRUCE,
GEO. W. CURTIS, WM. M. EVARTS,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Gen. JAMES W. NYE,
WILLIAM H. FRY, S. L. WOODFORD,
SIGISMUND KAUFFMANN, JAMES FAIRMAN,
and other distinguished speakers.

JAMES DAVIS, Chairman.
J. L. TAYLOR, Secretary of Committee of Arrangements appointed by the Republican Central Committee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE SUBscribers having this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes, and the Act amending the same, hereby certify under our signatures as follows:

1. The name or firm under which such limited partnership is to be conducted is

JENKINS & HUNTINGTON,

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the dealing in DOMESTIC DRY GOODS and other merchandise, upon Commission or otherwise, in the City of New York.

3. The names of all the partners interested in such partnership are HENRY T. JENKINS, of Yonkers, Westchester County, and FRANK C. HUNTINGTON, of the City of New-York, who are the general partners, and ISAAC P. HAZARD, of Peace-Dale, Rhode-Island, who is the only special partner.

4. The amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock is One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

5. The period at which the partnership is to commence is the 1st day of June, 1860, and it is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1865.

Dated, New-York, June 1, 1860.

HENRY T. JENKINS,
FRANK C. HUNTINGTON,
ISAAC P. HAZARD.

JENKINS & HUNTINGTON will temporarily occupy the store, No. 191 FULTON-ST., corner of Church-st., and on the 1st of July will take possession of their store, No. 46 PARK-PLACE and No. 41 BARCLAY-ST.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A NEWSPAPER, published in a thriving village, near this City, with office fixtures, press, &c., will be sold, to a cash customer, extremely cheap. It has been published over 14 years, and has a paying subscription list. Are politics are Democratic, and it is the most prominent paper of the county in which it is located. For terms, &c., address, for one week, EDITOR, Box No. 186 *Times* Office, inclosing stamp for reply.

A SGENT.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING TRAVelled for mercantile houses in this country during the last three years being about to visit England for three months, would be glad to take charge of any business there for a moderate commission. Most satisfactory references can be furnished. Address ENGLISHMAN, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 in a safe and profitable mechanical business in Brooklyn, established in a good location and entirely free from risk, as the sales are exclusively for cash, and with the above amount of capital may be increased to a large amount. Address A. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPITAL of $4 000 to $6,000, in a well-established business in this City. Address, with real name, C. H. R., Box No 165 *Times* Office. Reference given and required.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.

MINER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME TWO-SEATed top wagon, nearly new, the property of a gentleman who has no further use for it. Apply at Peters' stable, West 37th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE BAY PONY, 14⅛ HANDS high, sound and kind. Apply to the Novelty Iron Works stable.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.

HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S Patent—is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. By its peculiar, yet simple construction, it preserves and distils the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee thereby making better coffee with one-third less.

The highest premium, a silver medal, was awarded the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, 1859. Call and examine, or send for a circular.

BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 426 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NEAT THREEstory and attic house, with modern improvements, between Bleecker and 30th sts., and 3d and 6th or 7th avs.; rent not to exceed $700 per annum. Address CONKLIN, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

LOFTS WANTED—FOR STORAGE OF DRY goods, in the vicinity of the Park, either side. Address Box No. 2 598 Post-office, stating dimensions, location and lowest price.

HOTELS.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT PRIVATE SALE,
HOUSES IN THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

12th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
16th-street, near Union-square.
16th-street, near Irving-place.
17th-street, near Irving-place.
27th-street, near Seventh-avenue.
22d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
22d-street, near Seventh-avenue.
28th-street, near Sixth-avenue.
36th-street, near Fifth-avenue
30th-street, near Madison-avenue.
30th-street, near Fourth-avenue.
30th-street, near Second-avenue.
31st-street, near Sixth-avenue.
31st-street, near Third-avenue.
32d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
34th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
34th-street, near Lexington-avenue.
34th-street, near Third-avenue.
36th-street, near Seventh-avenue.
36th-street, near Broadway.
37th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
37th-street, near Seventh-avenue.
37th-street, near Eighth-avenue.
38th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
42d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
42d-street, near Broadway.
46th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
47th-avenue, near Thirtieth-street.
Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply to
FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

A CARD.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS IN THE 19TH WARD. J. J. SMITH & CO. having opened an office at No. 760 3d-av. for the sale, exchange, renting and insuring property, loaning money on bond and mortgage, and collecting rents and interest, solicit the patronage of property holders of the above ward, and others requiring their services.

References—HON. JAS. W. BEEKMAN,
A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD,
No. 18 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE TWO first-class 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 34 and 36 West 31st-st., south side, between 5th-av. and Broadway; the houses are each 25 by 60, lots 25 by 98 9. Also, the valuable 4 story brown-stone house and lot No. 50 West 16th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house is 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. Also, the handsome 3-story high stoop brick house and lot No. 116 West 15th st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs; house 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103 3. All these houses are in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank, Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The three-story brick dwelling-house and adjoining lot No. 35 South 9th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d sts.; also, the two lots in the immediate rear on South 10th-st.; location very pleasant and convenient, being only three minutes' walk from the ferry to Peck-slip. This property combines the advantages of a City and country residence, being stocked with choice cherry, apricot and pear trees, grape-vines, and an abundance of fine currant bushes, in addition to which it is embellished with an ornamental flower garden. For particulars apply on the premises, or to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-st.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water-power and stone factory for sale, 35x50 feet, 4 stories, with 1-story building adjoining, 25x35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A FINE PLOT OF GROUND, CONtaining about 25 lots, situate on Fulton and Classon avs., and Lefferts, Brooklyn, together with large frame-house, well built and in perfect order. Good stable, &c. The grounds are handsomely laid out, well shaded, and surrounded by a good stone wall. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 168 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE 2-STORY AND attic brick building No 148 Madison-st., with unexpired lease of lot, having about 9 years to run, with all the usual covenants of renewal. Ground rent, $140 per annum. Size of lot, 25x100; house, 26x44. Terms easy. Inquire of S. F. R CODDINGTON, No. 67 Broad-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No. 573 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS TO EXCHANGE.—A first-class three-story new house, in the beautiful village of East New-York, adjoining Brooklyn for a house in the City. Apply at JARVIS Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway, Room No 37.

MURRAY-HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—EXtra size, on 100 ft. st reet, opposite a park, about half way between 5th and 6th avs., and 42d st. with stable lots connecting on 43d-st. Apply to H. G. LAW, Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 20 EAST 32D-ST., between Madison and 5th avs., complete with every convenience. The chandeliers, pier mirrors, cornices and carpets (all expensive fine goods) will be left at tenant's option, to hire or not. For terms, and orders to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or to WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

STORE TO LET—NO. 229 SPRUCE-STREET; also workshops in the rear. Inquire in the office of the Type Foundry of P. C. CORTELYOU.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A two-story house; a full sized dwelling and a snug cottage; in perfect order, near ferry and cars, in Brooklyn, and handy for sailing boats. Inquire at 92 Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, or at No. 92 Broadway, basement, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 158 West 24th-st., consisting of second floor, front basement, and one room on third floor; all the modern improvements; rent low to a desirable small family. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO RENT CHEAP FOR THE REMAINDER of the year, the four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house and lot, No. 140 Lexington-av.; the house is 25 by 70 feet; in good order and first-class in every respect. Lot 100 feet deep. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three rooms, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN—HALF OF A MODERN built three-story brick house, consisting of 7 rooms. Rent $175. Inquire at No. 13 Washington-terrace.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.—THE Equinox House is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 50 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No. 168 5th-av; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 3 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland, Squires & Co.

For rooms please apply to L. C. ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt. or F. H. ORVIS, Box No. 1,588 New-York.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL will be reopened June 21, under the same management, and conducted with the care and liberality that made this house so popular in the years 1856-7. Plans of the Rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged of Mr. ROBERT BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st., or at the Hotel at Rockaway, after this date.

SEA-BATHING.—THE MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, and will now accommodate 600 guests. Open to the public June 15. The R. & D. B. Railroad lands passengers within a few yards of the premises, and run four daily trains. Conveyance also by boats foot of Robinson-st. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

MANCHESTER HOTEL—(OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE")—CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 115 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.

In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses purchase your stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR and PROVISIONS

AT AGNEWS', NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,

and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
DANDELION COFFEE.

A sovereign remedy for general debility, dyspepsia and bilious affections; strongly recommended by the Faculty. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of Coffee find this an excellent substitute, to say nothing of medicinal qualities; is also much cheaper, requiring but half the quantity of ordinary coffee. City Mills, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address T. W. DECHER, No 155 East 27th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The grounds, comprising about six acres and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large two-story rural Gothic, 56 feet by 45, built within the last five years in the most thorough manner, contains all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad station (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston,) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York; or to CHARLES FAIRBANKS, Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the depôt at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures and furnace. The out-buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables, ice-house, well filled gas-house and gate-lodge, all in fine order. The house is neatly furnished, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at the Lennox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

HIGHLAND PARK, AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—In a tract of about one hundred acres, now being arranged for suburban residences, in a Park-like manner. It lies on the western slope of Hillhouse Hill, and within fifteen minutes' walk of the Green, Churches, etc.; and while free of musketoes, it is cooled by the sea breezes through the Summer. A portion of the grounds is wooded, and many fine trees are growing singly and in groups. The views are extensive, the soil is good, the location excellent, and the air entirely free from fever and ague and all malaria. The neighborhood is unexceptionable, and no town within reach of New-York offers so many advantages to families. These grounds will be open for use this Summer, and a part of the lots, of various sizes, will be sold upon favorable terms.

ELEAZER T. FITCH,
CHARLES W. ELLIOTT,
HENRY A. MUNSON.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUtiful country seat on the banks of the Hudson River, at Riverdale, five minutes' walk from the depot, fourteen miles from Chambers-st; time 55 minutes; six-teen trains daily. The house is brick, hollow walls, two stories and attic, contains 20 rooms, including halls and bath rooms, piazzas on three sides; water from unfailing springs (higher than the house) supply every part, together with all the modern improvements appertaining to a first-class residence; five or eight acres of land are attached to the premises; river and landscape view unsurpassed, neighborhood unexceptionable, perfectly healthy, and believed to be as desirable as any place on the river, being adapted for occupation in Winter as well as Summer. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished; premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, &c. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hampshire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well known country seat of Mr. J. Beers. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style; is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-trees, &c., and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties or foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—TWO RESIDENCES BEAUTIFULLY situated on the west bank of the Passaic River, in the town of Belleville, Essex County, N. J., each with about 40 acres of land with 600 and 800 feet front; distant 3 miles from the depôt of the Erie Railroad, five from Newark and 10 from Jersey City. Terms easy. Apply to H. DUNCAN or I. S. VAN WINKLE, Belleville, to JOHN ANDREWS, No. 16 Exchange-place, Jersey City, or to T. W. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT ASTORIA, house 44 by 46 feet, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water throughout; salt water bath and boat-house; grounds ornamented with shade and fruit trees; is convenient to steamboat and ferry; in every respect a desirable place and terms easy. Also, to let, a country seat on Sunwick terrace, near steamboat; house large, convenient and just put in complete order. Apply to Dr. J. W. SCOTT, Astoria, or to W. A. THOMSON, No. 65 Wall-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—THREE BEAUTIful villa sites in Llewellyn Park, on the ridge venue adjoining "Castlewood." Also five very fine tracts of land near West-Bloomfield, about 5 acres each—all on the slope of Orange Mountain, in an excellent neighborhood, within an hour's ride of New-York. For sale on easy terms. Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Boonton, N. J., or to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST delightful houses in the village of Nyack, being one of the most beautiful and healthful situations on the Hudson River, only 28 miles from the City, with the conveniences of access to and from the City by boats and Railroad. For particulars inquire of J. W. SHEDDEN, in the drug-store corner of 4th-st. and Bowery, New-York, or of A. J. BLEECKER, No. 100 President-st., Brooklyn, or SYLVESTER GESNER on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—A convenient and comfortable house, about six minutes' walk from the Brick Church Depôt. It has a large and fine garden, now planted with all the vegetables necessary for a family; abundance of fine fruit, cherries, grapes, strawberries, currants, &c., &c. Possession immediately, and rent very low. Apply to Dr. KIMBALL, No. 229 4th-av., or Box No. 3,196 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., within one hour's ride by railroad of the City of New-York. The house and lot is situated near the Presbyterian Church, and has eleven furnished rooms. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of ROWE, WOODRUFF & CARTER, No. 173 Washington-st., New-York, or of the subscriber at Bloomfield. W. S. BALDWIN.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE CENTRAL part of Elizabeth, a large new cottage, with all modern improvements, stable and large grounds; also lands by the acre or lots, on the most reasonable terms, or will exchange for dry goods or carriages, to suit the purchaser. Inquire on the premises of ISAAC JAYNE, or 24 William-st., of WM. M. ASHFIELD, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A beautiful residence in the Highlands, opposite West Point. The house has every convenience,

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of th world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 21 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1862. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 5th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

$500.000 EIGHT PER CENT LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY,
(Texas Division,)
Secured by a mortgage upon one hundred and six (106) miles of railroad and its appurtenances, of the estimated cost of $3,920,000, and upon seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand (768,000) acres of valuable land, are now offered to the public as one of the most desirable and reliable securities at present upon the market.

THE ROAD
Is the Texas Division of the great trunk line which, within twelve to eighteen months, will connect Houston, Galveston, and every important point in Texas, with New-Orleans, and in communication with the lines running No. th, and already completed, place New-York within 90 hours of Houston, Texas.

THE BONDS
Will be redeemable on 1st November, 1878, bear 8 per cent. interest; coupons payable semi-annually on 1st May and 1st November, in the City of New-York.

As additional security for prompt payment of the coupons, pending the completion of the entire Road, are mortgaged by special transfer, 768,000 acres of land, together with town lots and individually donated lands, at present valued at $600,000.

Maps, prospectuses, copies of charter, trust deeds, land grants, and every information, may be had upon application to
C. CONGREVE JOHNSON,
No. 6 Pine-st., or
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 38 William-st., Merchant's Exchange.

LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 5, 1860.—At the annual election held on the 4th inst., the following named persons were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

WILLIAM H MACY,	WM. DEPEW,
JAMES MEINELL,	R. AUGUST WITTHAUS,
JONATHAN TOWNSEND,	R. SCHUYLER TUCKER,
JNO. P. McSMITH,	THOS. FRASER,
G. WINTHROP GRAY,	SIDNEY MASON,
WM. H. RUSSELL,	JOSEPH V. ONATIVIA,
	RICHARD P. BECK.

And as inspectors of the next election:
OLIVER B. TWEEDY, SAMUEL BARSTOW,
RICHARD STOUT

At a meeting of the Board this day, WILLIAM H. MACY was unanimously reelected President, and NICHS. F. PALMER appointed Cashier.
By order of the Board,
WM. H. MACY, President.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive for the purchase of First Mortgage bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the form of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made (at the above-named expect (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
By order,
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No 16 Wall st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, on the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859 of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending in accordance with the 4th Proposals of December 16, 1859, and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

WINIFREDE MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company, issued under the mortgage held by the undersigned, are requested to forward them without delay to the subscriber, in order that they may be produced before the Master in Chancery in the proceedings now pending in the Court of Chancery in Virginia.
JOHN P. CROSBY, Trustee for Bondholders,
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1860.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.
JOHN T. KNOWLES,
MARCH 27, 1860. Receiver.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The annual election of Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1860.

BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THIS BANK for subscription to $100,000 of the Capital stock of Union Bank of Missouri, which, with am unt already subscribed, will make paid up Capital on 1st January, 1861, $1,000,000. A statement of the condition of the Union Bank can be seen at the Bank of the State of New-York.
G. W DUER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 29, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
R. W. DUFFECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY }
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1860 }
DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 4, 1860.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS ISSUED for Railroad purposes, and the over-due coupons of the same, purchased by
GEO. W. HODGES, No. 42 Exchange-place.

P. W. GALLAUDET
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.
Books for subscription to the capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $100 each in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 39 Park-place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner Pine and Nassau sts., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent. will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council
WILSON G. HUNT,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, June 5, 1860.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY June 4, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.	
Jacob Brouwer,	John D. Ward, Nehemiah Knight,
Russell Stebbins,	James Thompson, Nelson Runyon,
M. L. Marsh,	Chas. H. Clayton, Daniel Sutterfield,
P. L. Foulke,	F. A. Thompson, F. W. Hutchins,
G. C. Satterlee,	Theo Anchony, John E. Taman,
Joseph Jamieson,	G. B. Satterlee, Edward Oothout,
Wm. Whitewright,	T. C. Chardavoyne, John J. McLaren.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day, Jacob Brouwer was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK—COR. 3D-AV. and 25th-st.—Chartered 1854—Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $1,000. Bank open daily from 10 to 3. Also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres't.
S. S. UHLDS, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK. On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 06 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York.	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 00 a. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 40 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MAY, 1860—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, June 5, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, June 6 4½ P. M.	Wednesday, June 6, 7 A. M.
Thursday, June 7, 4½ P. M., connecting with the LAURA.	Thursday, June 7, 7½ A. M., connecting with the LAURA.
Friday, June 8, 7 A. M.	Friday, June 8, 11 A. M.
Saturday, June 9, 11½ A. M.	Sunday, June 10, 1 P. M.
Sunday, June 10, 7 A. M.	Monday, June 11, 8 A. M.,
Monday, June 11, 3 P. M., connecting with the LAURA.	connecting with the LAURA at 3 P. M.
Tuesday, June 12, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, June 12, 1 P. M.
Wed'day, June 13, 9½ A. M.	Wednesday, June 13, 2½ P. M.
Th'sday, June 14, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, June 14, 3 P. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,
Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:56, 4:50 and 6:20 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

SEA BASS BANKS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, by yielding to the solicitation of his former customers, will run the REGULAR Fishing Sloops during SATURDAY, leaving Robinson st. 8½ o'clock; Spring-st. 8¾; Peck slip 8¾, and Pier No. 3 North River 9 A. M., returning and landing at Robinson st. by 4 P. M. Bait, fishing-tackle and refreshments on board. Fare 50 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR TARRYTOWN, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Doob's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier 34 A. M., EVERY DAY (without exception) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos st.) and 9th st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER JOHN P. BROOKS leaves Peck slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Passage 50 cts. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, COMMENCING TUESDAY, June 5, 1860. The new steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st., after June 6.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR BARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., and TRAVELLER at 11 P. M. Fare $1 No charge for berths.

RAILROADS.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after THURSDAY, the 7th inst., the cars of the Staten Island Railroad company will leave Tottenville daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Tottenville at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M.; connecting with the 8 and 10 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M. boats for New-York.
Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 7:50 and 9:50 A. M., and 1:50, 4:50 and 6:50 P. M.; connecting with the 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. boats from New-York.
Stopping at Garrettson's, New-Dorp, Club House, Giffo'd's Lane, Eltingville, Armadale, Huguenot Station, Prince's Bay, Pleasant Plains and Richmond Valley.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Tottenville at 8 A. M. and 1 and 5 P. M., connecting with the 9 A. M., and 2 and 6 P. M. boats for New-York.
Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 9:50 A. M., and 1:50 and 5:50 P. M.; connecting with the 9 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. boats from New-York.
Stopping at all intermediate stations.
N. B.—Parties desirous of arranging for excursions can do so by applying at office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge and all way stations, 7.46 and 11 A. M. and 3.36 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 8.15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8.15 and 3.36 P. M., from White-st. Depôt; for Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., stopping at William's Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains 4.34 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10.15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6.40 and 8 A. M., and 12 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3.45 and 7 P. M., Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860. Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Albany Mail 6 A. M., Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M. (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M. and 4:45 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 9:15 and 3:25 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 8:35 and 10:45 P. M., for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M., from 32d-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 5:30 A. M. Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays excepted), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS RED BANK SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., and steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M. and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 18th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Cincinnati. Mail, at 9 A. M. Way at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 8 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 50. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5 20 P. M. J. B. BASSNGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R. TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. Syosset, 12 M. and 4 00 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 6:35 and 6:46 P. M.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal and fourteen miles from Batavia.

The principal Acid springs are three in number; besides these there are six others, they are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.

Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.

In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. MCNAUGHTON, M. D., and EDWARD SPRING, M. D., of New York; Dr. R. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. SHULER, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhea of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. S. P WEBB read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis; chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœas, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more mild, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in these forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrœa and gleet; and also in piles

When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND those about to be MARRIED.—Dr. A MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstance forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

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METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Last Meeting—A Depository at San Francisco—Expenses of the Delegates—The Slavery Question Again—Is it Settled?—Preachers and Primary Elections—Colored Membership—The Final Adjournment.

From our Own Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 4, 1860.

The Methodist General Conference, after a session of five weeks, adjourned finally to-day, for want of a quorum. There was very little more business to be transacted, but the conduct of those who left before all was completed, and compelled those who remained to separate without clearing the docket, is severely censured.

At a meeting on Saturday evening, the smouldering embers of the Anti-Slavery agitation blazed up for a moment and then expired. Whether they will be rekindled before the next General Conference meets, will depend a good deal upon the temper of public affairs. In the Pastoral Address—an important document issued by each General Conference to the ministers and members of the Church, extracts of which I send you—special attention is directed to the effect of movements from without upon the action of the Church. It was a passage in this address concerning Slavery that drew forth a response from one of the Progressive Party, and which earlier in the session would have precipitated a fiery debate. As it was, several who are wont to speak "trippingly on the tongue" when Slavery is the theme, struggled for the floor, but the subject was disposed of by the substitution of a phrase before they could obtain it. The author of the address is a leading Conservative.

At the close of the afternoon session Saturday, a resolution authorizing the book agents, at their discretion, to establish a Depository at San Francisco, was adopted.

At 7½ P. M. the members of the Conference came together again—Bishop AMES presiding.

The Committee on the expenses of delegates in attending the General Conference, reported that the amount was $10,382 53; to meet which $6,665 34 had been received from the Annual Conferences, and a draft on the Book Concern of $3,717 19 had been made.

The Committee on Law Questions reported, among other things, that a Bishop's decision of a question of law in an Annual Conference cannot be set aside by the Conference in which it arises, and can only be reversed by the General Conference.

Rev. Dr. HOMER J. CLARK, of Pittsburgh, from the Committee on Correspondence, read the responses prepared to be sent to the members of the British Wesleyan Connection.

Bishop SIMPSON stated that he had intended to make a communication to the Conference concerning his visit to the Wesleyans of Great Britain, and to the Continent. Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, of New-York, who had accompanied him, was unwell, and he had desired that that brother should be present when he made his statement. He told how well he and Dr. MCCLINTOCK had been received in Cork, although it had been represented that they came from a Pro-Slavery Church. He had stated to the brethren there that the position of the Church, from its foundation, had always been Anti-Slavery; that the question was asked in the Discipline, "What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of Slavery?" that although they (the American Methodists) might not always have been able to ascertain what it was best to do in that regard, they had always kept in view that inquiry; further, in order to show that he did not say these things merely because he was addressing British Wesleyans, he had read to them an extract from the pastoral address issued by the last General Conference, and had left the matter there. He would not now have referred to this subject, were it not that a New-York paper had charged him with stating what was false to the members of the Church in Ireland. The Bishop gave a brief sketch of his visit to the Wesleyans in England and the brethren of the Scandinavian Mission.

Dr. CLARK read letters to be sent to the Irish Wesleyans, to the Methodists of France and Switzerland, and to the Wesleyans of Canada. They were approved.

Rev. Dr. NATHAN BANGS, Rev. F. G. HIBBARD, and Rev. F. HODGSON were appointed delegates to the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, and Rev. GARDNER BARRS, Rev. F. A. BLADES, and Rev. Dr. PETER CARTWRIGHT were appointed delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada.

A resolution recommending that the second week in January be observed as a season of prayer in the Church was adopted.

A resolution commending the course pursued by Bishop SIMPSON and Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK during their visit to the European Methodists, drew forth some debate.

Rev. Dr. CURRY heartily approved their course, but would not vote for the resolution. Were they under charges?

Rev. H. SLICER (East Baltimore) said as they had been arraigned, such a resolution would set them right before the world. Had not the Bishop told them that a paper in New-York had charged him with making misrepresentations abroad?

Rev. Dr. A. M. OSBON (New-York) said the resolution was too abrupt. If any resolution was to be adopted, it should advert to the only subject which made the passage of such a resolution necessary. The resolution was adopted, *nem con.*

Rev. Dr. J. P. DURBIN (Philadelphia,) read the pastoral address of the General Conference to the ministers and members of the Church. It exhorts them to personal piety; to inculcate family religion. In relation to the authority of the Church and the respect due to it, after speaking of the discretion allowed her by Christ, her King, the address holds the following significant language: "For the conclusions which the Church has reached in her experience under the exercise of this discretion, and which have grown into authority in whatever department it is manifested and settled, and thus become incorporated with the ecclesiastical arrangements of the Church, we earnestly ask due and considerate respect. Let us not be in haste to unsettle anything which experience has settled as profitable to the Church. Let us entertain the idea of change only when the Church feels within herself an irritation which will not let her rest; or the want of something without which she cannot accomplish her mission. These two conditions, we judge, are the only ones which justify an abatement of the reverence and respect for the long tried offices and arrangements of a prosperous Church. We are the more earnest in our exhortation to you to defer to the authorities of the Church because the age we live in invites to change without due consideration, and much from sympathy with movements from without. We, therefore, earnestly advise and exhort both ministers and members to cultivate and promote reverence and respect for the authorities of the Church." The address urges that all should have a proper regard for the forms of the Church. The views which it expresses concerning politics and the Church are as follows:

"The private influence of the Church cannot be profitably exerted by the Church as a body, but only by individuals as citizens. But in using their rights and influence as citizens we have occasion to admonish all to let their *manner* of using be marked with moderation, preserving constantly the dignity and sobriety of the Christian. And let your influence as individual Christians be exerted with wisdom; and we cannot refrain from saying that one of the wisest ways of exerting your influence is to attend the primary political meetings, and give your voice for good and true citizens to hold the places of public interest and trust. We add that as the pastors of the churches are 'separated into the Gospel of God,' as says St. Paul, while they ought to exercise their individual rights as citizens in voting, it is not meet or profitable to the pastor, or the church in which he serves, to stand forth in a political canvass so as to make the impression that he has given himself unduly to worldly affairs, and to this extent failed to devote himself to the holy ministry unto which God has separated and consecrated him."

Young clergymen are advised to avoid controversy, and devote themselves sedulously to study. With regard to the Slavery question, the Address says:

"The subject of Slavery, as related to the Church, has occupied her earnest attention for a hundred years, and her history on this question shows the difficulty and delicacy of the matter. Her testimony has been uniformly against it as a system; and yet she has tolerated the legal relation where circumstances have justified toleration. In the course of half a century some doubts have arisen as to the true extent and meaning of the Discipline on this subject; and, to set this matter at rest, this General Conference has judged it proper to reconstruct the seventh chapter of the Discipline on the subject of Slavery, so that it shall be a clear declaration of the principles of the Church touching this matter; and to add an affectionate admonition to all our preachers and people to keep themselves pure from this great evil, and to seek its extirpation by all lawful and Christian means. Thus the General Conference has expressed its judgment by a declaration of principles, and given its godly advice as to the application of these principles by those who may in any way be implicated in this matter, whether as pastors or people; pointing out, in its advice, that in the application of the principles due regard be had to the laws of the States, and our duty founded in Christian morals. We sincerely trust that this well-considered action on this vexed question will be accepted by the Church, and that peace and quiet may hereafter reign throughout all our border."

(The word "action," italicized in the last sentence, was substituted, after the address was read, for the word "settlement," which was in the address as first reported.)

The address recites what the General Conference has done with regard to Lay Delegation, exhorts the people to be temperate in all that they may do concerning it, and closes with the expression of hopes for their increased prosperity.

Rev. J. H. TWOMBLEY (New-England) objected to the admonition in the address that due regard be had to the laws of the States in carrying out the Anti-Slavery principles of the Discipline. It looked as if they were in the habit of breaking laws. Again, he objected to the expression of a hope that the Slavery question was at rest forever. He did not believe that the matter was at rest. Four years hence they would be held to the language of the address if they adopted it as it was.

Rev. F. G. HIBBARD said there was nothing in the expression of a hope that committed anybody.

Rev. Dr. D. CURRY said he was entirely in the dark if just what he had been working for, in relation to Slavery, had not been adopted. His hope was, that it would produce rest and peace, and he was entirely satisfied with the language of the address.

Rev. P. COOMBE (Philadelphia) wanted to understand whether Brother TWOMBLEY spoke for himself or for the majority.

VOICES—"For himself!"

Rev. Dr. W. L. HARRIS (Western Ohio) suggested that the word "action" be inserted in place of "settlement." This was agreed to, and the address was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Revisals, proposing numerous amendments to the Discipline, was presented and adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Revision of the Ritual was laid over.

A vote of thanks to sister churches in the city which have opened their pulpits to members of the Conference was passed, and a test vote was taken on a motion to adjourn to Monday, at 8½ A. M., by which it was made apparent that a quorum would probably be present on Monday, which, before the vote, there was great reason to doubt.

Rev. Dr. THOMAS CARLTON, (Genesee,) on behalf of the Conference, presented to the Secretary, Rev. Dr. W. L. HARRIS, (Western Ohio,) and his first assistant, Rev. BENJ. GRIFFEN, (New-York,) elegant silver sets of tea-service, and to the other assistants, Rev. Messrs. COX, FILLMORE, COOKE and CRANE, silver cake-baskets. Each made his acknowleugements briefly, and the Conference adjourned.

At 8½ o'clock this morning the delegates came together for the last time.

Pending the consideration of the report of the Committee on Colored Membership, a call of the house was ordered.

Before it was taken, Rev. S. Y. MONROE, of New-Jersey, by consent, presented the report of the Committee on Colored Membership, to which certain memorials from colored local preachers had been referred. The memorialists asked the General Conference to extend the bounds of the Conference of Colored Local Preachers, called in accordance with the provisions introduced into the Discipline at the last General Conference; to grant them power to try and expel their own members; to confer upon the Conference of Colored Local Preachers power to elect to Deacons' and Elders' orders; to invest said Conference with all the powers of a regular Annual Conference; to admit colored preachers to membership in our Annual Conferences. The report sets forth that the first two objects asked for are covered by provisions already in the Discipline; that the third and fourth cannot be granted without doing violence to the usages and disciplinary regulations of the Church; and that the fifth item was withdrawn by the representative of the petitioners. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the matter be dismissed. The report was accepted, and on a call of the house it was ascertained that there was not a quorum present.

Bishop JANES declared the General Conference adjourned *sine die*, and then briefly addressed the delegates. His colleagues, he said, had requested him to express their thanks for the resolution complimentary to them, passed by the Conference. Their approval of the administration of the General Superintendents for the last four years was exceedingly grateful to their (the Bishops') feelings. They knew it was approved because the brethren thought it had been correct—that they would not make the avowal unless they felt assured of its truth. There were many things in their administration, necessarily, concerning which the members of the Church generally could not judge, but he assured them that they exercised their best judgment with carefulness and prayerfulness. They who were all parents, would as much think of favoring one child more than another, as of treating brethren otherwise than impartially. Their pastoral love did not move to the points of the compass, but to the call of duty. Its centre was everywhere, and its circumference nowhere. They now entered upon the administration for four years more, full of peril and trouble, with the earnest prayer that they might well perform their duties. They hoped to see much of their brethren who were present, but if they did not meet again below, he trusted that they would meet in heaven. Bishop JANES was listened to with a respectful attention which was in marked contrast to the confusion which had prevailed during the last moments of the session. When he had concluded, prayer was offered, the Doxology sung, a benediction pronounced, and the General Conference of 1860 became the property of the chroniclers.

The following is the plan of Episcopal Visitation for the remainder of the present year:

Conference,	Place	Time.	Bishop.
Erie	Erie Pa.	July 11.	Janes.
East Genesee	Lima, N. Y.	Aug. 22.	Morris.
Western Iowa	Inianola	Aug. 22.	Janes.
Minnesota	Red Wing, Min	Aug. 22.	Scott.
Oregon	Portland	Aug. 22.	Ames.
Michigan	Ionia	Aug. 29.	Simpson.
Iowa	Oskaloosa	Aug. 29.	Janes.
Upper Iowa	Dubuque	Aug. 29.	Baker.
Nor. Western Wis.	Sparta	Sept. 5.	Scott.
Cincinnati	Oxford	Sept. 12.	Simpson.
North Ohio	Ashland	Sept. 12.	Morris.
Central Illinois	Macombe, McDonough County	Sept. 12.	Baker.
West Wisconsin	Barabco	Sept. 13.	Scott.
California	Santa Clara	Sept. 12.	Ames.
Central Ohio	Bucyrus	Sept. 20.	Janes.
Ohio	Gallipolis	Sept. 26.	Simpson.
Detroit	Dexter, Washtenaw County	Sept. 26.	Morris.
Indiana	Sullivan, Sullivan County	Sept. 26.	Baker.
Wisconsin	Janesville	Sept. 26.	Scott.
Rock River	Chicago, Clark-st.	Oct. 8.	Janes.
Genesee	Lockport	Oct. 10.	Scott.
N. W. Indiana	Terre Haute	Oct. 10.	Simpson.
Illinois	Jacksonville	Oct. 10.	Baker.
Southern Illinois	Bunker Hill, Macoupin County	Oct. 17.	Simpson.
S. E. Indiana	Lawrenceburgh	Oct. 18.	Baker.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANNUAL MASONIC COMMUNICATION.

General Meeting of Lodges—Report of the Worshipful Grand Master.

The annual meeting of "The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York" was opened yesterday afternoon, in their Grand Lodge-room, at the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway.

The following Grand Officers were present: Fifteen District Deputy Grand Masters, and the representatives from the following Grand Lodges and Grand Orients: South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Vermont, New-Jersey, California, Wisconsin, Ohio, Minnesota, Oregon, Brazil, Saxony, and the Grand Orients of France, Peru, Venezuela and New-Grenada; and about 900 representatives from the Grand Lodges in the State were present.

At 2:30 the Grand Lodge was opened in *Ample Form*, with prayer by R. W. and Rev. SALEM TOWN, LL. D., of Aurora.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master then proceeded to deliver his annual address. After greeting the brethren, he stated that the delivery of the annual address before the Grand Lodge was of recent origin. The custom seemed to have been derived from the political institutions of the country. The prospects of the Fraternity were cheering. While Masonry is not, in the popular sense of the term, progressive, yet, it is a science, and was not content to repose in the dusty sepulchres and dim twilight of the past. At the commencement of the present century there were 91 Lodges, with a membership of about 5,000, in a population of 588,603. This was the era of LIVINGSTON, MORTON, HOFFMAN, ASTOR, JAY, and VAN WYDE. In 1810 the Lodges had increased to 172, with a membership of 8,600, in a population of 961,888. In 1820 there were 295 Lodges, (numbered to 328,) and a membership of 15,000, in a population of 1 372,812. This decade witnessed the tornado which swept over the States, so that in 1830 the number of Lodges, which in 1825 had run up to 480, with a membership of over 20,000, was but 82, and a reliable membership scarcely exceeding 3,000, in a population of 1,913,131. In 1840 the institution began to exhibit symptoms of resuscitation, and brethren awakened from the blight and persecution of the last preceding years as from a terrible dream. The number of Lodges then was 79—22 in New-York and 27 in 14 counties west of the Hudson River, with but about 5,000 members, in a population of 2,428,921. The increase was slow, but steady, to the year 1850, when there were 172 Lodges, in the three Grand Lodges then existing, with about 12,000 members, and the population of the State then was 3,097,394. At the present time (1860) there are 432 working Lodges, (numbered to 477,) and a membership of over 30,000, and the population is computed at about 4,060,000. It will thus be seen that the ratio was in 1800 one to every 117 inhabitants; in 1810, one to 111; in 1820, one to 91; 1825, one to 80; 1830, one to 637; 1840, one to 485; 1850, one to 258; and in 1860, one to 133—and it should be borne in mind that there are computed to be in the State 5,000 unaffiliated Masons, who are recognized as such, making the ratio now to be one to every 114 inhabitants,—a state of prosperity fully equaling that of the best days of the fraternity. The speaker proceeded to state that in the past ten years the fraternity had adopted a new Constitution, an uniform system of Masonic trials and proceedings in cases of discipline; they had also doubled that noble charity, the Hall and Asylum Fund; had participated in the successful operations of the several Boards of Relief, and laid the foundation of a library; had undertaken the project of a Masonic History of Jurisdiction, (of which the Grand Master proposes to lay a plan before the Grand Lodge.) We have, continued the speaker, gained a world-wide fame for our admirable reports on Foreign correspondence; we have fostered a taste for Masonic literature, and we have conducted our financial and business affairs with such system and success that, year by year, we have added to our strength. And especially is this true of the business of the Grand Lodge, when the legislative labors of a year are crowded into the compass of four days; and yet hasty action is seldom seen, and the accusation of non-action is never brought.

The M. W. Grand Master then alluded to the report of the D. G. Master and the St. John's brethren. The discharge of the duties of the several officers were highly commended, and the zeal of the craft referred to in the highest terms of respect. In regard to the discharge of his own official duties, the Grand Master said: The last public duty in which I participated, was the laying of the corner-stone of the Orphan Asylum at Utica, on 30th of last month. I spoke of the deep and abiding interest I had in that noble cause, providing as it did a home for the children of a worthy brother, who had gone to join the Grand Lodge on high. Briefly referring to the several reports which had been submitted to him, he (the Grand Master) closed with a touching eulogy on the life and character of the late Postmaster GILES F. YATES, of St. George's Lodge No. 6, who had been summoned by the Great Architect to labor in the lodge of love forever. On motion of G. A. SCHOLTZ, Grand Marshal, the address of the Grand Master was ordered to be placed in full upon the minutes, and referred to a special committee of three, for the purpose of referring its several subjects to appropriate committees. The Most Worshipful Grand Master of Massachusetts, WILSON LEWIS, and R. W. D. G. M., WM. SUTTON, were then introduced amid the customary honors. The Grand Secretary then read his annual report, after which M. M. G. Master STARK, of Canada, was presented to the Lodge, and received the usual Masonic honors. The Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund read their report, when the Lodge adjourned to meet this morning at 9 o'clock.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The following schooners and sloops of first, second and third class are entered for the different prizes to be sailed for on Thursday next at the annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club:

Schooners of First Class, measuring over 1,500 feet.

Names.	Owners.	Area Sq. Ft.	Tons.
Favorita	A. C. Kingsland	1,865	138
Zinga	W. H. Thomas	1,857.77	118

Schooners of Second Class, measuring over 1,500 feet.

Names.	Owners.	Area Sq. Ft.	Tons.
Restless	G. W. Thatcher	1,478.6	95 5
Haze	W. B. Duncan	1,386.43	72
Stella	L. W. Tappan	1,366 6	63.2
Dawn	E. L. Fassett and others	811.2	41.3
Bonita	S. W. Dawson	760	39.22

Sloops of First Class, measuring over 1 900 feet.

Names.	Owners.	Area Sq. Ft.	Tons.
Rebecca	J. W. Bennett, Jr	1,306.5	77.6

Sloops of Second Class, measuring over 800 feet and under 1 300 feet.

Names.	Owners.	Area Sq. Ft.	Tons.
Mallory	J. T. Bache	933 7	44.2
Rowena	R. H. Wirslow	985	40.5
Mannersing	C. T. Cromwell	960	42.8
Fanny	E. H. White	889 6	35.2

Sloops of Third Class, measuring 800 feet and under.

Names.	Owners.	Area Sq. Ft.	Tons.
Narragansett	H. Bedlow	710 6	29
Glengarry	C. Macalester, Jr	641.2	25
Alpha	E. R. Morris	663	23.5
Ray	L. M. Rutherford	706	30

Steamers *Thos. Hunt*, *Naushau*, and *Alice Price* will accompany the Club down the Bay and back. The last-mentioned favorite boat, chartered by Mr. PIERIS, of the Jones House, Broadway, will start from the foot of Robinson-street, at 10 A. M.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY—THE WAR WITH TRIPOLI.—A regular meeting of the Historical Society was held at the Society's rooms last evening, and the number present was much larger than usual. When the preliminary business had been concluded, the announcement was made that the Abbott collection of Egyptian Antiquities had been purchased by the Society. The principal cause of so large a gathering was the announcement that Hon. JOHN A. DIX would read a paper on the War with Tripoli. After a rapid glance at the earlier history of Tripoli and adjacent States, he came to consider and speak somewhat in detail of the custom of the authorities on the Mediterranean to exact what they termed liberal presents, as payment for treaties of promise not to allow their pirates to interfere with the commerce of Christian nations. Previous to the refusal of the United States to pay tribute to these pirates, England, France and Spain, and even the United States had paid large sums for treaties, and had given valuable presents yearly, to induce them to observe the treaties they had been paid to make. In December, 1798, the sum of $992,463 25 was paid for a continuation of peace, and the reclamation of sailors who had been seized and made slaves. For the latter the sum of $525,000 was paid. As soon as our Government was in a condition to refuse to longer submit to such terms, they were no longer agreed to, and as a consequence, war was declared by Algiers and Tripoli, and after a series of brilliant achievements, and two unfortunate accidents, the American Navy was triumphant, and tribute was no longer paid. After a vote of thanks to Mr. DIX, who was listened to with unwonted attention, the meeting adjourned to the "marble room" below.

COOPER INSTITUTE EXAMINATION.—The examination of the Chemical Class of the Cooper Institute took place in the lecture-room of the Institute last evening, in presence of a large audience, including several physicians, professors and men of science. Upon the platform we noticed PETER COOPER, Esq., the founder of the Institute; JNO. E. PARSONS, one of the Trustees; Dr. TORREY, Dr. GUILMETTE, Dr. GIBBS and Profs. JOY and EATON. Previous to the examination, Mr. HEWITT, the Secretary of the Institute, explained to the audience that the class in chemistry had received instruction in a course of 59 lectures, commencing six months ago. At the opening of the course the class numbered 280; its present number was about 200, and the attendance on the course had been at times as high as 480. The candidates for diplomas, who presented themselves for examination, numbered thirty-three, five of whom were ladies. The examination was entirely voluntary, those only presenting themselves who desired to be candidates for diplomas. The examination was then entered upon, and conducted throughout by Prof. DRAPER, who has been the instructor of the class from the commencement. The answers to the questions were generally very prompt, and exhibited a commendable degree of proficiency in the science. The diplomas will be awarded at the General Commencement of the Institute, to be held on the 27 th and 28th inst.

PARADE OF THE NEW HIGHLAND REGIMENT.—An impromptu parade of the new Highland Regiment, Col. MCLAY, was ordered for last evening, with the expectation of a review by Gov. MORGAN at the Metropolitan Hotel. Unfortunately, however, Governor MORGAN was called suddenly to Albany on pressing public business, and at 8 P. M., the hour named for the review, a disagreeable rain-storm commenced. But the hardy Highlanders were not to be deterred. In spite of these obstacles, Major-Gen. SANDFORD was sent for to inspect the troops, and notwithstanding the rain, about 150 men, headed by a band of thirty pieces, turned out on the occasion. They mustered at Washington Parade Ground, and reached the front of the Metropolitan about 9 P. M. Here, in the presence of Gen. SANDFORD and a large crowd of spectators, they went through the review and paid the General the compliment of a marching salute. The crowd evinced the utmost satisfaction at the excellent manner in which the exercises of the manual were performed, and the General expressed his admiration of the martial bearing and perfection in drill of the new regiment. When the entire regiment is uniformed, and thoroughly drilled, as it will be ere long, it bids fair to assume an enviable position among our "crack corps."

TROTTING-MATCH POSTPONED.—The trotting-match between *Flora Temple* and *George M. Patchen*, which was advertised to come off at the Union Course yesterday afternoon, was postponed at the last moment on account of the unfavorable weather. As this was to be the first appearance of the "Queen of the Turf" this season, unusual interest was manifested in the trot; and the fact of her being pitted against *George M. Patchen*, a horse which has recently won some laurels, and made pretty fast time in two contests with *Ethan Allen*, added to the curiosity, and increased the throng of those who were desirous of seeing how the favorite *Flora* would maintain herself against her new rival. All through the forenoon of yesterday, carriages might be seen rolling their way through the various avenues of Brooklyn leading to the Union Track, and the 12 o'clock train of the Long Island Railroad carried out a large number who were anxious to be early on the ground. The 2 o'clock train, consisting of ten cars loaded with passengers, was about starting, when the news arrived that the trot was postponed, and the disappointed admirers of horse flesh, after receiving their money back for their tickets, returned to New-York. By 3 o'clock, P. M., the time the trot was to have taken place, the rain had entirely ceased, but the constant drizzle of the fore part of the day, together with the copious showers of the previous night, had rendered the track unfit for use. The trot is advertised to take place to-day.

MASS MEETING OF THE OPPONENTS TO THE SUNDAY LAW.—A well-attended mass meeting of Anti-Sabbatarians, mostly of German descent, took place yesterday afternoon at the New-Yorker Stadt Theatre, in the Bowery, for the purpose of completing an organization. Mr. A. LUTZ, the President, occupied the Chair. Mr. LINDENMULLER and Mr. ESCHWEG, the Secretary of the Association, were the principal speakers. After stating what had been done towards their object, they said that everything which was considered lawful on so-called week days should also be permitted on Sundays. Mr. ESCHWEG then moved to admit into the Association everybody whose business would be injured by the rigid enforcement of the recent Sunday laws. Carried. After transacting some routine business, and electing a number of gentlemen present to be members of the Society, the Board adjourned. The meeting consisted mostly of proprietors of lager-bier saloons and cigar stores.

THE NEW TOMPKINS MARKET.—Mr. PURDY, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, is hastening with all convenient speed the completion of this much needed market, and hopes to be enabled to admit the butchers next week. The drill rooms and armories for the Ninth Regiment are not so far advanced as the lower portion of the building, but will undoubtedly be completed during the Summer. It is not unlikely that some trouble may arise with regard to the leasing and location of stalls, for as the market laws now read no party is sure of possession for more than a year. That matter, however, is within the jurisdiction of the City Inspector, through the Superintendent of Markets, and will doubtless be amicably arranged, and the removal of the unsightly nuisance now occupied as a market will be hailed with delight by every citizen.

YOUNG MENS' REPUBLICAN UNION.—The weekly meeting of the Young Mens' Republican Union was held last evening at Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway. The attendance was quite large, and an increase of enthusiasm was apparent. JOHN G. SHERWOOD, JOSEPH HOXIE, and E. DELAFIELD SMITH made the speeches of the evening, which were interspersed with songs by GEO. A. COOK. The Vice-President read a letter addressed to Mrs. CASSIUS M. CLAY, accompanied by a photographic likeness of her husband, as a gift from the Club, and also a letter from Mrs. CLAY, acknowledging the civility in appropriate terms. A song by Mr. COCK,

"Here's to you, Harry Clay,"

closed the meeting.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GLASS DIAL-PLATES FOR THE CITY HALL CLOCK.—The glass dial-plates for the new City Hall clock, which it was said could not be made in this country, and which in consequence were ordered through a Liverpool firm, arrived in the *Persia*, and yesterday they were passed through the Custom-house. Expecting a very superior article, there was great curiosity on the part of those who knew of their arrival to see them, and therefore they were opened almost immediately, when, to the great regret of all, they were found broken in pieces and utterly useless. An order has been made for another set, which will be taken by the *Persia* on her return. What parties are responsible for the loss has not yet been ascertained. It is expected, however, that the Liverpool firm will have to sustain it, on the ground that the plates were not carefully packed.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Onderdonk Hall, in Grand-street, was filled, last evening, by members of the Thirteenth Ward Republican Association, Mr. THOMAS C. GOULD, the President, in the Chair. Some twenty new members were enrolled, making over 650 members altogether. The evening was mainly occupied in discussing the subject of hiring a permanent hall and establishing a reading room. A Committee was appointed to look up a suitable place and ascertain the terms, said Committee to report at the next meeting After a resolution to attend in a body the ratification meeting on Thursday evening at Cooper Institute, the meeting adjourned for one week.

DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—MATHEW WALSH, an employe in the picture-frame manufactory, No. 16 William-street, after drinking all yesterday afternoon became delirious, and having procured a derringer pistol, loaded it with buck-shot and announced his intention to blow out his brains. An unsuccessful attempt was made to thwart him, but he threatened to shoot the first who approached, and finally discharged the contents of the weapon into his head, shattering his skull to such an extent that he cannot recover. The occurrence happened at 6 o'clock, when the street was crowded with persons returning from work, and of course quickly attracted a crowd, numbering several thousands. The Second Ward Police conveyed him to the Hopital.

THE LATEST CONCERNING THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—From WILKES' *Spirit of the Times* we learn that SAYERS and HEENAN will give pugilistic encounters, all in a friendly way, in this country, after they have concluded their engagement with the proprietors of the Cremorne Gardens, London, where they have engaged for $6,250 each for a month's sparring. Meanwhile, HEENAN has challenged MORRISSEY for any sum from twenty thousand dollars down to ten cents, to suit MORRISSEY'S pocket. From the latest letters of Mr. WILKES, we learn that HEENAN and SAYERS are now fast and fixed friends.

ANOTHER BALLOON ASCENSION.—Last evening, in accordance with a previous announcement, Prof. WISE ascended in his balloon, "Ganymede," from Palace Garden, in the presence of a very large number of spectators. The ascension, which was made for the benefit of the family of his late pupil, Mr. O'CONNOR—who was killed at the same place while attempting an ascension a short time ago—was quite successful. He rose gently, and moved slowly in a southwesterly direction, until darkness came on, and he could no longer be seen.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE VICTIM OF A PRACTICAL JOKE.

Coroner GAMBLE, yesterday, investigated the circumstances attending the death of JOSEPH BABBUFF, a boy 10 years of age, residing at No. 420 West Sixteenth-street. Deceased was sitting on some floating logs, at the foot of Twelfth-street, North River, when one of his companions threw his cap into the water. In his attempt to regain it, he fell from the logs, and was drowned before assistance reached him.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.

On Saturday, MARY O'BRIEN, a child 3 years of age, fell from a fourth-story window, in the house No. 309 West Nineteenth-street, and died yesterday. An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

BROADWAY TO BE CLEARED FOR THE JAPANESE—THE BOARD WISH TO KNOW WHO STARTED THE FORAY AGAINST SIGNS AND AWNING POSTS—TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO BE PAID FOR MAKING THE ESSEX MARKET FLOORING WATER-TIGHT, WITHOUT A CONTRACT.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, the Street Commissioner was directed to clear all obstructions from Broadway prior to the 13th inst.

A resolution, offered by Councilman HALL, was adopted inquiring of the Commissioners of Police at whose instigation the recent foray upon signs and awning-posts has been so vigorously carried on. Also, one of inquiry of the Comptroller as to the number of public lamps lighted by the Harlem Gas Company—how they are located—how many hours each lamp is lighted—the size of the burners—the cost per lamp, &c., &c. Permission was granted to Edward Philips, Jr., to exhibit his patent refrigerating apparatus in front of No. 37 Wall-street, the same not to occupy more than *eighteen feet* square, in compensation for which he proposes to give to each passer by a glass of iced water. The Board concurred with the other Board to pay $2,500 for making the floor of Essex Market water tight, "the same to be done without contracting." Also to pave Washington-street with Belgian pavement from Battery-place to Liberty-street. Also to open Sixty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River. Also One Hundreth and Twelfth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue. Mr. SHAW sought to be excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee to investigate the charges against the Corporation Attorney, but the Board refused his request, and pending a reconsideration of the motion to excuse, an adjournment until Friday, at 5 P. M., was carried.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

RESIGNATION OF JOHN A. KENNEDY AND ELECTION OF S. B. DUTCHER—DETENTION OF WITNESSES—ERECTION OF THE NEW HARLEM BRIDGE.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the resignation of JOHN A. KENNEDY was received and accepted. A series of complimentary resolutions was adopted by the Board, after which, SILAS B. DUTCHER, (Republican,) was elected unanimously to fill the vacancy.

Judge CLERKE sent in the name of Edward B. Hassett to the position of an officer in his court, in place of William Hasnett, deceased. The appointment was confirmed.

A communication was received from the keeper of the House of Detention of Witnesses, giving the names of persons therein confined, the length of their confinement, and the cases in which they are interested. The number of persons at present detained is 25. Among these, one has been detained 188 days, in a case of "receiving stolen goods;" another has been confined 139 days, in a case of arson; two, 106 days, in a case of murder; and one 93 days, also in a case of murder. The others have been confined on an average of 25 days each.

A communication was received from the Mayor, transmitting a communication from the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, to the effect that they had appointed W. J. McAlpine, Engineer, and that he had advised "a superstructure of iron, resting on three stone piers, and a draw supported on ten cast-iron cylinders, arranged in a circle; iron trusses to stretch from the abutments, and from pier to pier, presenting three arches and two draw-spans, each of 88 feet, surmounted by a cornice and balustrade; the draw to be formed of tubular girders of 218 feet in length, turning on the iron cylinders which form its support, and afford complete accommodation for the wants of navigation, and so arranged as to oppose the least possible delay to the passage of vessels; a carriage-way of 28 feet in width in the clear, amply sufficient for the large travel and transit seeking a thoroughfare, and affording room for a railwork, if desired, and a footpath of 8 feet in width." The amount required from the City of New-York, for the Bridge, is $150,000, which the Commissioners asked the Board to appropriate. The communication was referred to the Committee on Taxes, and then the Board adjourned.

QUARANTINE COMMISSION.

The Commissioners appointed by the last Legislature to ascertain and adjust the value of buildings and other property destroyed during the riot and arson at Quarantine, held a meeting yesterday at No. 47 Wall-street. The Commissioners present were P. B. GUNNLY and SAMUEL F. BERGEN of New-York, and G. W. LEAVENWORTH, of Syracuse. JOHN G. DEVLIN, Esq., counsel for the Commissioners of Emigration and other parties; LOT C. CLARKE, Esq., for the Supervisors of Richmond County, and Mr. JOHNSON for Dr. THOMPSON, and others, attended the sitting. The claimants for damages, other than the Commissioners of Emigration, were directed to furnish specifications of their losses, and to prepare the proofs. The Board adjourned till to-day at noon.

THE CHAMBERLAIN QUESTION.

DAY DAWNING.

The Comptroller, who has labored assiduously and incessantly to reconcile if possible the conflicting interests in this vexed question, has at length effected something like a compromise. The counsel of the respective claimants to the office, Messrs. Stout and Platt, had an amicable meeting yesterday, the Comptroller being present, and it is finally mutually agreed that it should be referred to Mr. Evarts, the counsel for Mr. HAWS, to make up a case to be submitted to the General Term of the Supreme Court, at its next session—the case so made by him to be conclusive on both sides. Meantime the payment of salaries continues, as before noticed, warrants being drawn on "The Chamberlain of the City of New-York."

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The only business of importance transacted by the Board yesterday was the reception of the reports of the Sanitary Squad, relative to filthy premises. The usual notices to the proprietors were ordered to be served.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

ARRAIGNMENT OF VIOLATORS OF THE SUNDAY LAW.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday morning, Recorder BARNARD presiding, nine test cases, selected from the seventy-five indictments, which the District-Attorney has procured from the Grand Jury, against parties charged with selling liquor on Sundays, in violation of the new law, were brought before the Court. The "representative" parties were Michael Devine, Patrick Hughes, John Healy, Patrick Gleeson, William Heller and Stephen Ryan, of the Fourth Ward; Samuel Gardner and James Turpyot of the Sixth Ward, with Patrick Degraw of the Fourteenth Ward. Ex-Recorder SMITH appeared as their joint counsel, but owing to the pressure of his engagements, Recorder BARNARD consented to postpone the investigation of the cases till Friday. The Court-room was crowded with friends of the defendants and with the other culprits, who are declared as such under the recent statute. One case will probably be taken up as a test case, and the conduct of the remainder will hinge upon that decision.

Elisabeth Wilson pleaded guilty to a charge of keeping a disorderly house, at No. 76 Centre-street. Sentence deferred till Saturday.

Peter Cohen was tried for grand larceny, in stealing wearing apparel, in August last, from Henry Schneider. Acquitted.

Franklin Waters was tried for forgery in the third degree. He was specially charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit one dollar bill on the Norfolk Bank of Connecticut at a lager bier saloon kept by George Zuckschwerdt, at No. 305 Fifth-street. A number of counterfeit bills of a similar demomination, and other bills on the Warren Bank of Rhode Island, were found in his possession. He accounted for them, through his counsel, by saying they had been given him by a friend. The jury acquitted him. An alleged confederate, Charles Van Keuran, was tried last month